ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION

FOR 1983

SOUTH CAROLINA

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

1550 Gadsden Street
P. O. Box 995
Columbia, S.C. 29202

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Unemployment Compensation

A Labor Market Information Publication by:

Research and Analysis

C. LARAY DRAFTS, Director
DAVID L. LAIRD, Assistant Director

Telephone: 803-758-8983

Prepared in affiliation with the Employment and Training Administration and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

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PURPOSE

The South Carolina Annual Planning Information (API) is designed to provide historical, current, and projected labor market information for use by Employment Security and Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) planners. Information in the API can be used in the development of employment programs, social programs, and job training plans. The API includes a wide range of data, such as the following: analysis of employment and unemployment; characteristics of the population and labor force; industry and occupational trends and outlook; and information on individuals in need of manpower services.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Annual Planning Information Report was prepared by the staff of the Research and Analysis (R&A) Section of the South Carolina Employment Security Commission under the direction of C. LaRay Drafts and David L. Laird. For your convenience, the name of the contact persons and the sections of the API they were instrumental in preparing are outlined below. Should you desire more information or have either comments or questions, please feel free to contact Vicki Boylston or Charlie Davis at 803-758-8983.

Report Sections	Contact Persons
Economic Developments and Outlook	Joe Ward
South Carolina Trends	Charlie Davis
Population Characteristics	Candler Spence
Labor Force Characteristics	Candler Spence
Industry Employment	Gerri Taylor
Industry Employment Projections	Ron Nestor
Occupational Employment Projections	Ron Nestor
Job Service Applicants	Joe Goss
Insured Unemployment	Sallie Cook

Information on Planning Districts I, IV, and IX is available from Area Analysts:

Planning District I	Bob Brown	803-242-3531
Planning District IV	Cliff Stuffer	803-758-3111
Planning District IX	Sheron Postell	803-792-7043

TECHNICAL NOTES

Population Data:

The population data used in the Annual Planning Information (API) Report were derived from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Labor Force Estimates:

The labor force data contained in this publication were produced using procedures developed by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics and are based on an annual benchmark derived from the Current Population Survey of households. These data represent individuals by place of residence and are not strictly comparable to industry employment data which are by place of work. Detailed information on the labor force is based on 1981 data.

The projected 1983 labor force race, sex, and age characteristics were derived from 1970 Census and Current Population Survey (CPS) relationships developed by the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory in California.

Industry and Occupational Employment Projections:

Occupation and Industry estimates for 1978 and projected 1985 were derived from the 1978 OES survey-based matrix. Employment does not include farm workers, private household workers, unpaid family workers, and military personnel.

Job Service Applicants:

The source for data concerning Job Service applicants is the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS). Information on Job Service applicant characteristics is from the active file of job-seekers as of September 30, 1981. Economically disadvantaged applicants are highlighted because they present a special challenge to both Job Service staff and planners. The U.S. Department of Labor defines an economically disadvantaged person as: (1) a member of a family which receives public assistance; (2) a member of a family whose income does not exceed Office of Management and Budget (OMB) poverty levels or 70% of the lower living standard income level; or (3) a foster child on whose behalf state or local government payments are made.

Information on Job Service applicants in South Carolina's ten planning districts was derived by adding figures for local offices serving counties within each planning district. Several counties are served by more than one office, and, in some cases, local office service areas do not coincide exactly with planning district boundaries. In such cases, the figures for that local office are added into both counties in the determination of planning district totals. Therefore, the planning district data may not be exact in all cases.

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Barriers to Employment:

This section is based on a survey originally conducted in 1976. Employment Service counselors, CETA counselors, and selected technical assistance specialists were surveyed to determine prominent barriers to employment. These people have educational backgrounds and experience in working with persons in the various target groups.

Since most of the barriers originally identified in this survey have not changed, many of the survey results are still used in this report. However, the rankings of some of the barriers have been rearranged to reflect the changing work force and economy. In addition, the target groups have been broadened to include females and handicapped individuals, since these are now target groups for CETA.

DESCRIPTION OF AREA
SOUTH CAROLINA

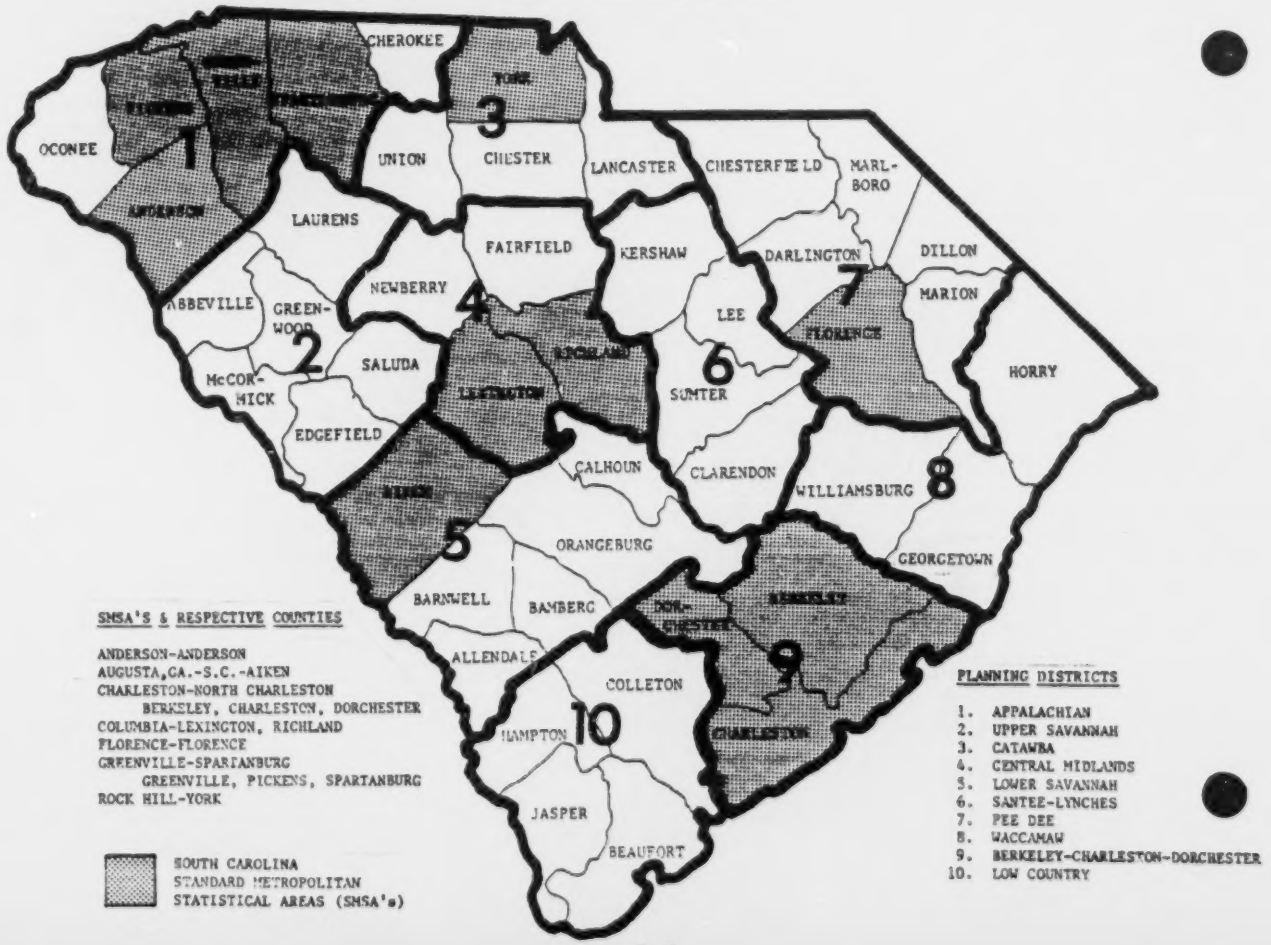
South Carolina is located in the Southeast region of the United States and is the 40th largest state of the union. It is basically a triangular-shaped state bordered on the north by North Carolina, on the southwest by Georgia, and on the southeast by the Atlantic Ocean.

There are three topographical regions within the state named for their various elevations. The Piedmont area is comprised of the northwestern third of the state and is so named because of its proximity to the Appalachian Mountains. The Midlands region is the rolling hills region between the Piedmont and the Coastal Plains. The Coastal Plains (lowlands) area consists of the third of the state nearest the Atlantic Coast. Much of this region is below sea level and therefore is dotted with many swamps.

South Carolina residents are very fortunate to live in a state with so many geographical assets. Only 250 miles separate the mountains from the seashore, making both areas very accessible for vacationers. The state also has many streams, rivers, ponds, lakes, and reservoirs available to those who enjoy water recreation. Fertile soil makes the state a prime candidate for agricultural pursuits and much of the land is devoted to forestry and pulpwood growing.

South Carolina has six Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's). According to new 1980 standards, an area qualifies for recognition as an SMSA in one of two ways: on the basis of (1) a central city of 50,000 population; or (2) a Census Bureau

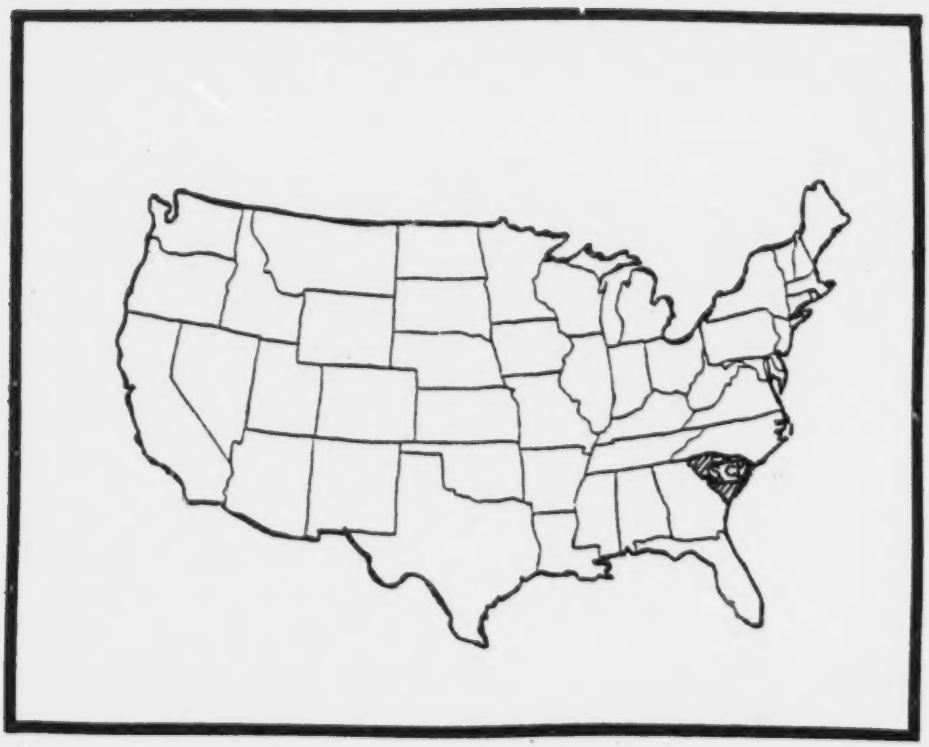
SOUTH CAROLINA PLANNING DISTRICTS AND
STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS



--defined urbanized area of 50,000 with a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England).

Until the 1980 Census was initiated, South Carolina had three SMSA's: Greenville--Spartanburg, Columbia, and Charleston--North Charleston. On June 19, 1981, it was officially announced that three other areas in the state had been designated as SMSA's. These are Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill. Other SMSA's on the borders of South Carolina are the Augusta, Ga.--S.C. SMSA, the Charlotte--Gastonia N.C. SMSA, and the Savannah Ga. SMSA.

The state is composed of 46 counties which have been grouped into ten planning districts. Quick, easy travel within and through the state is facilitated by the network of interstate highways, which are I-85, I-26, I-20, I-77, and I-95. Towns and cities around these transportation routes are growing at a fast pace and are continuing the state's evolution process from rural communities to urbanized areas.



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

SOUTH CAROLINA ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

U.S.

The U.S. economy entered 1982 in recession, the eighth since World War II. The decline gained full momentum in the last quarter of 1981, as real Gross National Product (GNP) fell 5.2%. The slump has been characterized, as usual, by rising unemployment (around 9%), falling production, decreased factory capacity use, and weakening sales. The present downturn is particularly troublesome in that it so closely follows the 1980 recession, keeping the economy on the practically zero-growth course that has prevailed for almost three years.

The bright economic note entering 1982 was inflation. Progress was made in the battle against rising prices in 1981 as the inflation rate (measured by the Consumer Price Index) fell below the double-digit range to 8.9%, the lowest level since 1977. The Federal Reserve Board set tight targets for money supply growth in 1981 in an effort to reduce circulating dollars and, therefore, demand and prices. Also, the recession itself served to dampen demand as people became concerned about possible unemployment and, consequently, were more conservative in their spending.

However, tight money also restricted the amount of credit available, helping to hold interest rates at historically high levels despite some declines around the end of 1981. Efforts by the Reagan Administration to reduce the federal budget deficit, and thus federal government demand for credit, proved unsuccessful and left financial markets unconvinced of the potential for future success in those endeavors. Consequently, interest-sensitive sectors, notably autos and housing, were hit hardest by the downturn. As those industries weakened, others that supply them, such as textiles, lumber, and steel, were also adversely affected.

The outlook as 1982 progresses is for the economy to begin recovering from its slump in the second half of the year. Early signs indicate that the downturn may already have hit bottom, with the Index of Leading Economic Indicators rising in December for the first time since July 1981. Unemployment will probably follow its usual recovery course, not improving until the economy's upswing is well underway later in the year. Therefore, the overall 1982 unemployment rate will likely be above 8%. The 10% tax cut scheduled for July should give the recovery a real boost, fueling increased consumer spending and possibly adding to the credit supply with more savings. Production should consequently pick up to meet the increased demand, although plant and equipment investment will be minimal because of excess capacity available to be utilized. Overall, real GNP should be up again in 1982, but perhaps not as much as in 1981 (0.4%) because of a slow first half, which will probably show declines.

Inflation and interest rates will again be key factors behind the economy's performance. The consensus is for improvement in those areas, with prices rising in the 7 to 8% range and interest rates falling several percentage points. But, uncertainty exists about these forecasts. It is feared that inflation could take off again as recovery increases demand for goods and services, especially with the extra tax cut dollars. Interest rates may resume their upward movement if credit demand by business increases with the advent of economic improvement, yet credit supply is drained by federal borrowing and savings do not significantly increase that supply. In fact, the closely-watched prime rate has already experienced some increases.

In general, then, recovery is seen for the second half of 1982, but the strength of that rebound is being debated. The uncertain outlook for 1982 derives from the unique financial policy course being taken by the federal government. On one hand, the Reagan Administration is pursuing a stimulative fiscal policy of tax cuts and a restrictive budget policy of reducing government spending (except for defense). The objective is to place more resources in the private sector and allow it to operate more freely. On the other hand, the Federal Reserve Board has set a strict monetary policy with low money growth targets in an attempt to reduce inflation. A clash is believed to be inevitable between these two policies under the present recessionary situation. That conflict's outcome is uncertain.

The year 1982 is, therefore, a year of economic experimentation with many hypotheses proposed but results being awaited. Uncertainty about the results is compounded by uncertainty over whether the present policies will be maintained. Both the administration and the Fed have stated a resolve not to change their policies, disdaining the "quick fix." But, political pressures from high unemployment or other conditions which may arise later may compel either or both to change course. Whatever form the policy mix takes, its outcome makes 1982 a crucial year in which the economy either lays a foundation for future sustained growth or settles itself into a no-growth posture.

S.C.

South Carolina followed the U.S. into recession in the latter part of 1981. In fact, the state has been hit harder than the U.S. as a whole during this downturn, with the unemployment rate rising to 9.2% in South Carolina in December, its highest level since March 1975. The textile industry, as usual, has borne the brunt of the slump, being forced to lay off many workers to hold down inventories. But, several other sectors have also been affected, particularly construction and durable good manufacturers dependent on the auto and housing industries. The downturn sh no signs of ending at present, with the state's economic indicators continuing in a negative trend since August.

Per capita income continued to improve in South Carolina, up to $7,292 in 1980. Yet, that amount was only 76.6% of the total for the U.S. as a whole, little changed from 1979's relative position. Also, the figure placed South Carolina near the bottom in state rankings again. This means that, beyond the current decline, South Carolina still has a way to go in bringing its economic well-being closer to the national average.

Investment announced in 1981 for South Carolina offers hope of improving the state's economic standing. A record $2.4 billion was announced, with existing industry to invest $1.23 billion in expansion and 72 new plants to be built for $1.16 billion. Only 16,000 new jobs are expected to directly result from this investment, though. This can be compared to the record 26,500 new jobs that were anticipated from 1965 investment. Therefore, industrial investment is becoming more capital-intensive, with new jobs requiring more technological skills and, consequently, paying more.

South Carolina's outlook for 1982, as usual, closely follows that of the U.S. Little hope is given for an economic rebound before the second half of the year, and any recovery in the state will probably lag by one or two quarters an upturn in the nation as a whole. Overall, 1982 should be a year of no growth in South Carolina. Employment should show little or no net increase, and the unemployment rate will likely stay well above 7%.

The textile industry will depend on help from interest rates and a general economic recovery to boost the construction and auto industries and consumer demand. The July tax cut should help spur consumer spending in all areas. Construction should show some improvement over a weak 1981, but will still be sluggish, with much depending on interest rate movements. Government at all levels, confronting drastically reduced resources, faces a year of zero growth at best. One sector with somewhat bright prospects is tourism. Its outlook is good due to the moderation or even decline of fuel prices, and a tax cut coming in the middle of summer.

For the present and longer-term, South Carolina must pay close attention to industrial development in the state. Industrial development efforts must continue to concentrate on diversifying the industrial base with high-technology firms. From 1980 data, it was found that a county's average wage is negatively associated with its unemployment rate; that is, the higher the county's average wage, the lower its unemployment rate. Thus, if high-technology, high-wage firms can continue to be attracted to South Carolina, the state's economic position can be improved and made more resilient to general economic deterioration.

The 1981 investment figures indicate that proper efforts are being made. Other developments offer bright prospects for the future. The TEC system's resource centers are in operation, and its special schools program is expanding to meet varied industrial needs. Particularly promising is the announcement that the University of South Carolina will develop a research park similar to North Carolina's Research Triangle Park, which supplies 18,000 jobs. Such a park will provide skilled, high-paying jobs and be an added incentive for high-technology, high-wage firms interested in situating in South Carolina.

In these development efforts, two areas bear particular notice. Foreign investment has been significant in South Carolina, but has recently been dwindling as the dollar has strengthened overseas. Caution should therefore be exercised against becoming too reliant on this source of investment in the state. Also, development officials must be sensitive to emerging regional inequalities in industrial location decisions. Most new firms are situating in the larger metropolitan areas while rural areas are faced with the closing of inefficient, obsolete textile plants. Targeting industrial development efforts for rural counties bore fruit in 1981 and hopefully will continue. A part of those efforts perhaps should be a focus on training and educating rural residents to meet the needs of new industries.

The success or failure of these endeavors may not be immediately evident. Meanwhile, state officials are rightfully concerned about the present slump and its effects on South Carolinians. Signs of improvement are beginning to emerge that hopefully are not errant. The hope is that the immediate concerns will not sidetrack, or derail, the present direction of industrial development efforts in the state. The future eventually becomes the present, and the current activities are directed toward insuring a stronger South Carolina economy in the future.

NEW PLANT ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA--AS OF MAY 1982

NAME OF COMPANY	S.C. LOCATION	EMPLOY	PRODUCT
Airco Industrial Gases	Columbia	50	Atmospheric Gases
Wellman Summit Technology	Johnsonville	50	Recycled Plastic
Anderson Brass Co	Hartsville	30	Metalworking
Fairmont Industries	Branchville	400	Boys Clothing
Vollmer USA	Greenville	25	Sharpening Machines
Future Fuels Dev Corp	Columbia	6	Methanol & Ethanol
ATA Training Aids USA	Columbia	35	Targets
Clark Checks Inc	Columbia	25	Check Books & Bank Forms
Magnolia Packaging Co	Clinton	4	Cardboard Inserts
Elkay Industries	Lake City	30	Children's Clothing
Rebel Manufacturing	Myrtle Beach	20	Jeep Tops
Bay City Shovels, Inc	Edgefield	20	Custom Machine Parts
Eastern Ethanol	Lane	--	Ethanol
Fort Mill Gravure, Inc	Fort Mill	7	Printing Pamphlets
AMP, Inc	Gaffney	25	Plastic Connectors
Cablecraft, Inc	Orangeburg	40	Push-pull Control Cables
Walled Lake Doors Inc	Elloree	75	Wooden Flush Doors
Enwright Sciences, Inc	Greenville	16	Chemicals
Henry Wood Preserving	Nesmith	14	Wood Preserving

NEW PLANT ANNOUNCEMENTS CON'T.

NAME OF COMPANY	S.C. LOCATION	EMPLOY	PRODUCT
Lorraine Linens	Honea Path	50	Linens & Bedspreads
Fox Machine & Tool Works, Inc	N. Myrtle Beach	3	Machine Parts
Homemaker Rugs, Inc	N. Charleston	100	Rugs
Saluda Box Co, Inc	Saluda	4	Corrugated Cartons
Chivas Products, Limited	Aiken	50	Auto Mirrors
Wheelabrator-Frye, Inc	Walterboro	100	Blast Cleaning Equipment
Glassmaster Co - Ind Prod Div	Newberry	30	Fiberglass Prod Antennas
Pleasurecraft Marine Engine	Little Mountain	200	Gas & Diesel Engines
Master Mark Engraving Co	Orangeburg	10	Marking Dies
Saint Andre Spinning Inc	Cowpens	20	Fancy Yarn
E I DuPont	Aiken	--	Uranium Fuel
Bendix Corp	Sumter	250	Drum Brake Parts

SOURCE: South Carolina State Development Board

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SOUTH CAROLINA TRENDS

SOUTH CAROLINA

ANNUAL PLANNING

INFORMATION

TEXTILE INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Today's Textile Mill industry, the largest industry in South Carolina, undoubtedly plays a major role in the prosperity of South Carolina's economy. Even at times when the Textile Mill industry is rather soft, it still contributes tremendous economic stability to South Carolina, when compared to the situation in other states. Some factors helping our state's industrial base are: capital investments; jobs; taxes collected; and wages paid to employees.

A large number of other industries depend upon the Textile Mill industry for their existence. An assortment of department stores, carpet/rug retail outlets, and men/women's specialty stores directly depend upon the operations of textile mill plants. Also, to a large extent, general merchandise stores depend upon the Textile Mill industry as well.

Average monthly employment in South Carolina's Textile Mill industry stood at 133,100 in 1981 compared to 136,900 in 1980. This represents approximately one third of the total manufacturing employment in the state. During 1980, of the 487 textile mill plants, 56% of these firms employed 100 or more workers. Also in 1980, the Textile Mill industry paid out wages totaling nearly $1.7 billion--the largest payroll paid out by any two digit SIC (Standard Industrial Classification) industry in South Carolina. This high payroll signifies the economic importance of the Textile Mill industry in the state.

Growth in the national domestic market for textile products in 1981 was minimal, with most of that being absorbed by imports. A major problem in past years, resulting in the lack of domestic growth, has been the imbalance of foreign trade. Yet, in December 1981, a new Multi Fiber Arrangement to govern world textile trade was approved between the textile importing and exporting nations. Some U.S. textile officials seem to be more relaxed regarding the contents of this new trade arrangement. Textile executives feel it will enable our government to negotiate more effective bilateral agreements. Only time will tell.

Not only unequal trade affects the Textile Mill industry. The industry is also affected by Federal regulations as administered by the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). Textile companies have been spending substantial amounts of money in order to meet these various Federal standards. Textile leaders are concerned that capital investment, innovation, and modernization are being hampered by the necessity of conforming to these stringent standards. However, during the past few years, these Federal agencies and textile executives have worked closely together to meet these guidelines. Both government and textile companies are working to ensure that the Textile Mill industry remains financially sound.

At the present, the Textile Mill industry is experiencing a rather slow trade market due to the impact of the recession, especially in South Carolina. As textile officials foresee it, the immediate outlook indicates improvement in the textile market to occur during late 1982 and continue into 1983. No one can predict how much of an improvement will occur. The Textile Mill industry will experience moderate ups and downs in its employment over the next few years. By the mid-eighties, only moderate growth is anticipated in the Textile Mill industry, both nationally and in South Carolina.

Following are several important factors which will influence this growth for the 1980's:

1) Providing more latitude in restraining imports;
2) Maximizing product innovation;
3) Taking advantage of renewed and expanded export arrangements;
4) Asserting and monitoring adequate inventory control systems;
5) Utilizing research and development technology initially developed in the mid-seventies; and
6) Equaling government energy, health, and consumer standards while maintaining strong financial corporate structures.

NOTE: Textile Mill industry is classified by the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual as industry 22. This industry (SIC-22) relates to the manufacturing of broad and narrow fabric, felt and lace goods, and miscellaneous textiles.

AVERAGE MONTHLY COVERED EMPLOYMENT, NUMBER OF FIRMS, AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FIRMS BY SIZE, 1980
SOUTH CAROLINA

	MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT	TOTAL WAGES	NUMBER OF FIRMS	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FIRMS BY SIZE CLASS *				
				0-19	20-49	50-99	100-499	500 OR MORE
ALL INDUSTRIES	1,120,000	$13,153,655,000	59,255	87.0	7.5	2.6	2.4	0.6
MANUFACTURING	393,000	$ 5,252,904,000	4,405	60.8	13.0	7.7	14.1	4.4
TEXTILE MILL	138,000	$ 1,727,741,000	487	22.2	11.1	11.1	38.2	17.5
APPAREL	47,000	$ 384,057,000	336	20.2	17.3	19.6	37.5	5.4
SYNTHETIC FIBERS	17,000	$ 314,545,000	15	6.7	6.7	0.0	13.3	73.3
TEXTILE MACHINERY	9,000	$ 132,370,000	159	67.3	11.9	10.1	8.2	2.5

*Based on March 1980.

Source: Covered Employment and Wages in South Carolina, 1980.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/

Federal government employment in South Caroina has remained very stable between 1974 and 1980, increasing by a mere 1.5%. Numerically, this increase amounted to only 456 workers. The major portion of this growth has centered in the Professional occupations and the Maintenance and Production occupations. These figures reflect the Federal government's continued policy of stabilizing its employment growth.

Clerical workers, the largest group of Federal government employees, accounted for 10,815 workers in 1980. This represented about 34.4% of total Federal government employment in South Carolina. Maintenance and Production occupations, representing 32.2% of the state's Federal work force, was the second largest occupational category, with 10,100 workers. Professional and Technical occupations, were the next largest occupational categories, representing 13.6% and 7.5%, respectively, of the Federal personnel. Most Professional and Technical occupations are non-entry level positions requiring prior experience or training. The remaining 12% of Federal employment was divided among Managers and Officers, Service Workers occupations, and Sales occupations.

Four occupations accounted for over 21% of the state Federal government employment in 1980. The two largest are occupations associated with the U.S. Postal Service--Postal Mail Carrier, accounting for 3,875 workers; and Postal Service Clerk, with 962 workers. General Clerk, Office, with 879 workers, and Plumber and/or Pipefitter, with 861, were the next two largest occupations within the Federal employment sector. Opportunities for jobs within the Federal work force in South Carolina will become available primarily due to the transfer, retirement, or death of present employees, as overall employment is not expected to expand as fast as the average for all occupations.

The information in the following tables concerning Federal government employment is presented at the statewide level by occupation. Information by counties and agencies is available upon request, but will not be published.

1/ The occupational employment data were provided by the Office of Personnel Management of the U.S. Civil Service Commission. This does not include data for the Central Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency, or the Federal Reserve. Only data for the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts are included for the Judicial Branch.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

Occupations	1980 Employment	Percent of Total
Total, all Occupations	31,416	100%
Managers & Officers	2,035	6.5
Public Administration Inspectors, Except Construction	207	0.7
Construction Inspectors	84	0.2
Postmaster and/or Mail Superintendent	364	1.1
All Other Managers	1,380	4.4
Professional Occupations	4,273	13.6
Civil Engineer	191	0.6
Electrical and Electronic Engineers	172	0.5
Industrial Engineer	36	0.1
Mechanical Engineer	131	0.4
Nuclear Engineer	166	0.5
All Other Engineers	208	0.7
Chemist	35	0.1
Agricultural Scientist	38	0.1
Biological Scientist	108	0.3
Forester and Conservation Scientist	133	0.4
Systems Analyst, Electronic Data Processing	82	0.3
Teacher and/or Instructor, Nonvocational Education	253	0.8
Purchasing Agent and/or Buyer	198	0.6
Accountants and Auditors	167	0.5
Architect	66	0.2
Caseworker	39	0.1
Dentist	33	0.1
Law Clerk	60	0.2
Lawyer	56	0.2
Nurse, Professional	504	1.6
Personnel and Labor Relations Specialists	168	0.5
Pharmacist	36	0.1
Physician and/or Surgeon	526	1.7
Tax Examiner, Collector and/or Revenue Agent	181	0.6
All Other Professional Workers	686	2.4
Technical Occupations	2,358	7.5
Computer Programmer	48	0.1
Electrical and Electronic Technicians	275	0.9
All Other Engineering Technicians	563	1.8
Physical Science Technician	181	0.6
Biological Science Technician	350	1.1
Air Traffic Controller	251	0.8
Dental Assistant	58	0.2
Airplane Pilot	51	0.2
Medical Record Librarian	43	0.1
Medical Laboratory Technologist	141	0.4
Electrocardiograph Technician	49	0.1
Radiologic Technologist and/or Nuclear Medical Technologist	56	0.2
All Other Medical and Dental Technologists & Technicians	84	0.3
All Other Technicians	208	0.7

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

Occupations	1980 Employment	Percent of Total
Service Workers	1,701	5.4
Janitors, Porters, and Cleaners	281	0.9
Guards and Doorkeepers	128	0.4
Butchers and/or Meatcutters	74	0.2
Cook, Institution or Cafeteria	74	0.2
All Other Food Service Workers	208	0.7
Nurse Aide and/or Orderly	404	1.3
Forest Conservation Worker	63	0.2
Police and Detective Supervisor	42	0.1
Detective, Police	142	0.5
Fire Fighter	229	0.7
All Other Service Workers	56	0.2
Production and Maintenance Workers	10,100	32.2
Mechanic, Aircraft	306	1.0
Mechanic, Automotive	146	0.5
Electric-Tool Repairer	66	0.2
Engineering Equipment Mechanic	140	0.4
Marine Mechanic and/or Repairer	113	0.4
Mechanic, Maintenance	857	2.8
Refrigeration Mechanic, and/or Air Conditioning Mechanic	185	0.6
ELectronic Mechanic	731	2.3
All Other Mechanics and Repairers	218	0.7
Marker, Classifier, Wet Wash Assembler, Detacher, and/or Checker	137	0.4
Truck Driver	363	1.2
Asbestos and Insulation Workers	106	0.3
Boilermaker	170	0.5
Cabinetmaker	117	0.4
Cable Splicer	60	0.2
Carpenter	133	0.4
Crane, Derrick, and Hoist Operators	84	0.3
Crater	31	0.1
Electrician	574	1.8
Supervisor, Nonworking	35	0.1
Heavy Equipment Operator	43	0.1
Rigger	293	0.9
Industrial Truck Operator	107	0.3
Inspector	65	0.2
Maintenance Repairer, General Utility	117	0.4
Painter, Maintenance	205	0.7
Plumber and/or Pipefitter	861	2.8
Sandblaster and/or Shotblaster	42	0.1
Sheet Metal Worker	333	1.1
Stationary Boiler Firer	127	0.4
Stationary Engineer	110	0.4
Tool and Die Maker	78	0.2
Welder and/or Flamecutter	348	1.1
Offset Lithographic Press Operator, Sheet, Roll or Web Fed	34	0.1
Service Station Attendant, Fuel Pump Attendant and/or Lubricator	42	0.1

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

Occupations	1980 Employment	Percent of Total
Machine Tool Operator	559	1.8
Shipfitter	296	0.9
Shipwright	50	0.2
Loading Machine-Operator	41	0.1
All Other Skilled Craft and Kindred Workers	192	0.8
All Other Operatives and Semi-skilled Workers	518	1.6
All Other Laborers and Unskilled Workers	1,042	3.5
Clerical Occupations	10,815	34.4
Computer Operator	91	0.3
Keypunch Operator	132	0.4
All Other Office Machine Operators	40	0.1
Stenographer	252	0.8
Accounting Clerk	374	1.2
Bookkeeper, Hand	63	0.2
Claims Adjuster	55	0.2
Claims Clerk	165	0.5
General Clerk, Office	879	2.8
Mail Clerk	170	0.5
Payroll and Timekeeping Clerk	194	0.6
Personnel Clerk	345	1.1
Procurement Clerk	59	0.1
Secretary	558	1.8
Switchboard Operator	72	0.2
Typist	830	2.6
Postal Service Clerk	962	3.2
All Other Office Clerical Workers	608	1.9
Production Clerk and/or Coordinator	203	0.6
Shipping Packer	59	0.2
Shipping and/or Receiving Clerk	56	0.2
Stock clerk, Stockroom, Warehouse or Storage Yard	55	0.2
Postal Mail Carrier	3,875	12.4
All Other Plant Clerical Workers	718	2.3
Sales Occupations	134	0.4

AN UPDATE ON THE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED: 1981

Beginning in the early 1960's, the number of persons in the United States living below the poverty level started to decline. Spurred on by government financed anti-poverty programs and a booming economy, the number of poverty victims dropped by 42 percent from 1960 to 1973. As the economy slowed during the mid 1970's, so did the decline in poverty.

Research begun at the University of Michigan in 1968 lends an explanation to this occurrence. According to the researchers, as unemployment rises and continues over a period of time, more people will fall into poverty. As the economy starts to improve, so will the poverty figures.

On the other hand, another group takes the same figures but arrives at a different conclusion. According to a study by the National Advisory Council on Economic Opportunity, the reduction of poverty was a direct result of federal income-transfer and anti-poverty programs. The Council also argues that if recent trends to de-emphasize social programs for the poor are continued, tragic results could follow.

Whatever the causes for the decline in poverty, there can be no doubt that the work is incomplete. With almost 25 million economically disadvantaged individuals living in America, there is still a long way to go.

For a person to be considered economically disadvantaged, the income received must be less than that needed to provide the basic material necessities of life. As the inflationary spiral continues, these criteria are constantly being shifted upward. In March 1981, the Office of Management and Budget issued new poverty guidelines. The guidelines are as follows:

1981 POVERTY INCOME GUIDELINES

FAMILY SIZE	LOWER 48 STATES		ALASKA		HAWAII	
	NONFARM	FARM	NONFARM	FARM	NONFARM	FARM
1	$ 4,310	$3,680	$ 5,410	$ 4,610	$ 4,980	$ 4,280
2	$ 5,690	$4,850	$ 7,130	$ 6,070	$ 6,560	$ 5,590
3	$ 7,070	$6,020	$ 8,850	$ 7,530	$ 8,140	$ 6,930
4	$ 8,450	$7,190	$10,570	$ 8,990	$ 9,720	$ 8,270
5	$ 9,830	$8,360	$12,290	$10,450	$11,300	$ 9,610
6	$11,210	$9,530	$14,010	$11,910	$12,880	$10,950
FOR EACH ADDITIONAL FAMILY MEMBER ADD:						
	$ 1,380	$1,170	$ 1,720	$ 1,460	$ 1,580	$ 1,340

For purposes of enrollment in CETA programs, criteria other than the poverty level are used. These guidelines are known as the lower living standard income level (LLSIL). Revised income eligibility standard income levels for South Carolina are as follows:

1981 LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVEL FOR SOUTH CAROLINA

FAMILY SIZE	METROPOLITAN	NONMETROPOLITAN AREA
1	$ 3,380	$ 3,160
2	$ 5,550	$ 5,180
3	$ 7,620	$ 7,110
4	$ 9,400	$ 8,780
5	$11,090	$10,360
6	$12,980	$12,120
FOR EACH ADDITIONAL FAMILY MEMBER ADD:	$ 1,890	$ 1,760

Over the years, a number of federal, state, and local programs have been developed to help the economically disadvantaged. Although the programs have been funded by different government agencies, they share a common thread, income maintenance. Through various public service programs, the public sector has had to absorb the cost of maintaining the economically disadvantaged. This strategy has resulted in employment for the disadvantaged only as long as the public programs continued. Only recently with the advent of the Private Sector Initiative Program and the Targeted Jobs Tax Credit, have government programs attempted to take advantage of permanent employment opportunities in the private sector. With the current attitude toward less government expenditures, it seems likely that future employment and training programs will be geared to the private sector.

During Fiscal Year 1981, South Carolina's Job Service helped the economically disadvantaged by referring over 36,000 such applicants to jobs. Of those referred, 22,274 were hired. In addition to placement services, Job Service provided job counseling to 10,566 economically disadvantaged applicants. Also, economically disadvantaged applicants were enrolled in training at approximately three times the rate of all applicants. In fact, disadvantaged applicants comprised over 73% of all applicants enrolled in training.

AN UPDATE ON YOUTH: 1981

Since the early 1950's, a large group of people, collectively known as the "baby boom" generation, has impacted greatly upon American society. When this group reached school age, new buildings had to be constructed in order to accomodate their large number. Colleges experienced unprecedented growth as this entourage advanced to a level of higher education. However, as the "baby boomers" graduated from school and entered the job market, problems began. There simply were not enough jobs available for such a large population segment. Young people have since suffered a disproportionate amount of unemployment and underemployment.

As we enter the decade of the eighties, a much different pattern is emerging. Although the 15-24 age group did increase by 21.3% over the 1970 Census figures, this age group's portion of the total population increased by only 0.2%. Also, the age groups that will fill these youth categories in the 1980's (those aged 5-14) declined both in number and in their percent of the total population. Thus, it appears that the youth of the eighties may be spared some of the problems encountered by the previous generation.

During the decade of the 1970's, South Carolina's youth labor force followed much the same pattern as that of the nation. Increased participation by females and minorities resulted in a 13% growth (1970 to 1980) of the youth labor force in South Carolina. However, there is now evidence that the youth labor force is shrinking. As the youth population and labor force decrease relative to other age groups, the process of securing employment should become easier.

Unemployment continues to be a nagging problem for all youth, but especially for black youth. Although black youth have fared somewhat better in South Carolina than the nation, it is obvious that a problem still exists.

COMPARISON OF SOUTH CAROLINA & U.S. YOUTH EMPLOYMENT RATES
1980 and 1979

	SOUTH CAROLINA		UNITED STATES	
	1980	1979	1980	1979
TOTAL YOUTH	13.5	14.5	17.7	16.1
WHITE YOUTH (16-19)	9.2	13.3	15.5	13.9
BLACK YOUTH (16-19)	25.7	20.0	38.6	36.5

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

However, the youth unemployment situation should not be construed as meaning that there are currently no jobs available to youth. Often there is an abundance of jobs that youth could fill. Unfortunately, the vast majority of these are low-paying and low-skilled job openings, which often go unfilled.

The period of the 1970's witnessed a tremendous increase in the number of young people attending technical schools in South Carolina. While full-time enrollment has increased by 26% in public four-year colleges and universities since 1973, it has increased by 132% in technical schools. Much of the increase can be attributed to the response of technical schools to changing job requirements. The resulting ability of graduates to find employment in their chosen fields has served to boost enrollment.

Regarding special government programs for youth, the outlook is not very bright. The Compreshensive Employment and Training Act has been hard hit by budget cuts. Already approximately 300,000 Public Service Employment jobs have been eliminated. Funding in Fiscal Year 1982 for CETA Title IV youth programs (YETP & YCCIP) will be only about 25% of the level funded in Fiscal Year 1981. The Young Adult Conservation Corps (YACC), which built up an impressive record of cost efficiency over its four-year history, will be phased out in 1982. The Job Corps program, which serves disadvantaged youth, will be trimmed by $15 million.

The South Carolina Job Service helped find jobs for almost 29,000 young people under the age of 22 during Fiscal Year 1981. Over half of those placements occurred during the summer months and were in jobs lasting 4-150 days.

In addition to placement services, Job Service counseled over 5,800 youth. Young people were tested and referred to supportive service at a slightly higher rate than all applicants. Also, twice as many youth were enrolled in training, mostly in CETA work experience.

PERSPECTIVES ON WOMEN IN THE LABOR FORCE

During the 1970's, dramatic changes took place in women's participation in the labor force, both nationally and in South Carolina. More women entered or reentered the work force during the 70's than in any other decade in this century. In 1970, there were around 31.5 million women in the national labor force. By 1980, this figure had climbed to 44.6 million, an increase of over 13 million. These women accounted for over 60% of the total gain in the labor force over the decade.

Young women were in the forefront of national labor force gains during the 1970's. By 1980, nearly two thirds of all women aged 25 to 34 were working or looking for work. This includes 54% of the mothers in this age group, who had to juggle the responsibilities of home and child care with those of a job.

The majority (55%) of the employed women across the nation in 1980 held jobs in the traditional clerical and service occupations. Over one third were clerical workers, while around 17% were service workers (other than private household). Those that held professional jobs were primarily nurses, pre-college teachers, librarians, and social workers--all traditionally "female" jobs. However, a substantial number of women had made inroads into nontraditional jobs with higher status and earnings during the 1970's. Women increasingly entered such higher income professional disciplines as law, medicine, engineering, and science. They also showed increases in other nontraditional occupations, such as skilled craft and trade jobs within construction and manufacturing industries. Though women still remain underrepresented in such occupations today, they have at least broken into career fields that were virtually closed to women until recently.

However, despite all the positive changes that have occurred among women workers, one negative statistic lingers. Women continue to earn, on the average, only around 60 cents for every dollar earned by men. 1/ This is the same earnings gap that existed in 1939. Also, women with four years of college still earn less than men with high school educations. 2/ Much of this discouraging situation can be attributed to the fact that women workers are still concentrated in the traditional lower-paying clerical and service jobs.

Following the national trend, the female labor force in South Carolina also increased dramatically over the decade of the 70's. There were approximately 571,100 women aged 20 years and over in the state labor force in 1980. This figure was up from the 406,800 level recorded in 1970. This increase of more than 40% over the decade accounted for much of the growth in the total state labor force. The following table compares female labor force participation rates (percent of population in the labor force) for South Carolina and the nation from 1950 to 1980.

1/ "Report Finds Limited Gains by Women," Employment and Training Reporter, November 19, 1980.

2/ "Women's Issues in 80's Reflect Changes of Past Decade Womens Bureau Director Says," Black News Digest, February 18, 1980.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES OF WOMEN
AGED 16 AND OVER, UNITED STATES AND SOUTH CAROLINA
ANNUAL AVERAGES, SELECTED YEARS 1950-1980

	UNITED STATES	SOUTH CAROLINA
1950	33.9%	33.4%
1960	37.7	38.2
1970	43.3	45.1
1979	51.0	52.7
1980	51.6	51.2

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February 1982

Industry	Feb. 1982	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1981	Net Change From Jan. 1982	Net Change From Feb. 1981
Total Female Employment	530.9	528.2	531.2	+ 2.7	- 0.3
Construction	4.7	4.6	5.1	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Manufacturing	154.5	156.0	159.9	- 1.5	- 5.4
Durable Goods	33.7	34.5	35.8	- 0.8	- 2.1
Lumber and Wood Products	2.0	2.0	2.4	0.0	- 0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	3.1	3.2	3.1	- 0.1	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.0	8.4	8.9	- 0.4	- 0.9
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	11.8	11.9	12.0	- 0.1	- 0.2
Instruments and Related Products	3.8	3.9	3.9	- 0.1	- 0.1
Nondurable Goods	120.8	121.5	124.1	- 0.7	- 3.3
Food and Kindred Products	4.2	4.2	4.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Textile Mill Products	54.2	54.8	57.2	- 0.6	- 3.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	15.3	15.7	16.4	- 0.4	- 1.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	18.1	18.4	19.2	- 0.3	- 1.1
Knitting Mills	7.2	7.4	7.6	- 0.2	- 0.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.9	39.0	39.0	- 0.1	- 0.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.9	8.8	9.2	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.8	13.7	13.8	+ 0.1	0.0
Children's Outerwear	6.7	6.7	6.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Paper and Allied Products	2.8	2.8	2.9	0.0	- 0.1
Printing and Publishing	3.1	3.1	2.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.5	8.5	8.8	0.0	- 0.3
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products	6.6	6.6	6.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.7	12.7	12.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Communication	7.1	7.1	7.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	103.9	104.3	99.0	- 0.4	+ 4.9
Wholesale Trade	11.5	11.6	11.7	- 0.1	- 0.2
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	6.3	6.4	6.5	- 0.1	- 0.2
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	5.2	5.2	5.2	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	92.4	92.7	87.3	- 0.3	+ 5.1
General Merchandise Stores	18.6	19.0	18.2	- 0.4	+ 0.4
Food Stores	12.5	12.6	12.5	- 0.1	0.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	28.0	27.8	26.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.3
Banking	10.8	10.8	10.4	0.0	+ 0.4
Insurance Carriers	5.3	5.3	5.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Services and Mining	98.3	96.7	96.2	+ 1.6	+ 2.1
Health Services	31.6	31.6	30.0	0.0	+ 1.6
Hospitals	11.5	11.5	10.6	0.0	+ 0.9
Educational Services	10.4	9.4	10.8	+ 1.0	- 0.4
Total Government	128.8	126.1	131.9	+ 2.7	- 3.1
Total Federal Government	10.4	10.4	10.4	0.0	0.0
Total State Government	37.8	36.6	39.5	+ 1.2	- 1.7
State Education	16.4	15.3	16.9	+ 1.1	- 0.5
Other State Government	21.4	21.3	22.6	+ 0.1	- 1.2
Total Local Government	80.6	79.1	82.0	+ 1.5	- 1.4
Local Education	55.3	53.9	56.4	+ 1.4	- 1.1
Other Local Government	25.3	25.2	25.6	+ 0.1	- 0.3

ELIGIBLE LABOR SURPLUS AREAS FOR BIDDING ON FEDERAL CONTRACTS

PURPOSE

Employers located in eligible labor surplus areas, as determined by the Department of Labor, and who meet other criteria, are entitled to preference in bidding on Federal procurement contracts. The purpose of the labor surplus area procurement preference is to help guide a portion of the government's procurement dollars into those areas where people are in most severe economic need, e.g., areas with the highest unemployment.

BACKGROUND

The concept of targeting Federal procurement into areas of high unemployment dates back to the early 1950's. There was concern among Government officials at the time that high unemployment rates and low utilization of plant and equipment in some areas would lead to erosion of the mobilization base and adversely affect production during the Korean Conflict. There was also concern that the cost of constructing new plants and relocating workers would cause an unnecessary drain on resources. The Office of Defense Mobilization studied this problem and in February 1952 issued Defense Manpower Policy Number Four (DMP-4), implementing the idea of targeting Federal procurements to labor surplus areas. The program eventually became the responsibility of the Federal Preparedness Agency within the General Services Administration.

In August 1978, the President signed Executive Order 12073 which assigned to the Department of Labor the responsibility for classifying labor surplus areas. This was a continuation of the Labor Department's responsibilities since the inception of the program under DMP-4 in the early 1950's. The Department also has responsibility for classifying such areas under Executive Order 10582 which implements the Buy American Act.

CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA

Under the Department of Labor's classification procedures, an area is classified as a labor surplus area if the unemployment rate is at least 1.20 times the national unemployment rate during the previous two calendar years. The procedures also provide for the classification on the basis of exceptional circumstances. Under these procedures, if an area does not meet the criteria necessary for classification as a labor surplus area, the criteria can be waived and the area classified when there has been a sudden rise in the unemployment in the area (other than seasonal or short term) that is not reflected in the area's data for the reference period. Such situations can occur as a result of natural disasters, plant closings of major employers, etc. which have a substantial impact on the area's employment and unemployment.

The eligibility status of labor surplus areas is determined annually under the classification procedures. The annual listings are effective each June 1 and remain in effect for the following 12 months. The reference period used in making the classifications is an average of the previous two calendar years. By using an average of 24 months of data, contracts can be targeted in areas experiencing high structural unemployment.

LABOR SURPLUS AREAS IN S.C.

Below is a list of the labor surplus areas for South Carolina for the 12 month period beginning June 1, 1982. These areas had an unemployment rate of 9.0% or greater (1.20 times the national rate) for the 1980-1981 period.

ELIGIBLE LABOR SURPLUS AREAS*

Abbeville County
Allendale County
Barnwell County
Chester County
Clarendon County
Colleton County
Darlington County
Dillon County
Georgetown County
Greenwood County
Hampton County
Marion County
Marlboro County
McCormick County
North Charleston City
Oconee County
Orangeburg County
Saluda County
Sumter County
Union County
Williamsburg County

NOTE: Lee County was added July 1, 1982.

SCESC
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7/15/82

THE SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION

SOUTH CAROLINA

ANNUAL PLANNING

INFORMATION

POPULATION UPDATE
1980 CENSUS

The most recent 1980 Census figures show South Carolina with a population of 3,121,833. This represents a 20.5% increase over the 1970 figure of 2,590,713. This is substantially larger than the national increase rate of 10.8% for the same period. Between 1970 and 1980, 45 of South Carolina's 46 counties experienced gains in population with Dorchester County showing the largest gain of 82.1%. Berkeley, Lexington, and Horry Counties followed with gains of 68.6%, 57.7%, and 44.9% respectively. McCormick County, at - 2.0%, is the only county that lost population over the 10-year period. The 10 county area of the Coastal Planning Districts VIII, IX, and X, had an increase of 161,990 inhabitants. This is 30.5% of the total South Carolina increase and is an increase of 27.9% for that area since 1970. Planning Districts IV - VII, those in central South Carolina, had the largest increase in the number of inhabitants with 184,675. This is an 18.3% increase for that area since 1970 and represents 34.8% of the total South Carolina increase. Planning Districts I, II, and III had an 18.4% increase in population with 184,455 more people than in 1970. This represents 34.7% of the South Carolina increase for the 1970 - 1980 period.

The 1980 Census data revealed a much older South Carolina population than that of 1970. The median age of the population of South Carolina in 1980 was 28.1 compared to 24.8 in 1970. When compared to the U.S. figure, it is noted that South Carolina's population is younger than the national average of 30.0 years. The age groups experiencing the largest growth were those associated with the "Baby Boom" generation born between 1945 and 1960, and the categories covering those individuals 60 years and older. The two largest gainers were the "Baby Boom" categories of "30 - 34 Years" with a 67.7% increase, and "25 - 29 Years" with a 56.1% increase. These were followed by the "65 Years and Older" group with a 50.6% increase, the "35 - 39 Years" with a 35.8% increase, and the "60 - 64 Years" category with a 35.1% increase.

The racial makeup of South Carolina has not changed significantly since 1970 as the table below shows.

South Carolina's Population By Race

	1970	1980
Total	2,590,713	3,121,833
White	69.3%	68.8%
Nonwhite	30.7%	31.1%

What has changed, however, is the number of people of Spanish origin in South Carolina. In 1970 this group totaled 10,999. In 1980 the number had grown to 33,426, an increase of 22,427 people, or 204%. Blacks made up the largest portion of the nonwhite population (99.2%) in 1980 with 948,623 persons. Most of the remainder of the population were American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, and Asian/Pacific Islander. It should be noted that persons of Spanish origin can be of any race.

SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX
APRIL 1, 1980

	ALL RACES		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL	3,121,833	1,518,182	1,603,651
UNDER 5 YEARS OLD	238,680	121,831	116,849
5- 9 YEARS OLD	253,667	129,533	124,134
10-14 YEARS OLD	266,284	135,540	130,744
15-19 YEARS OLD	316,976	163,075	153,901
20-24 YEARS OLD	312,975	159,482	153,493
25-29 YEARS OLD	273,090	135,231	137,859
30-34 YEARS OLD	243,809	120,717	123,092
35-39 YEARS OLD	192,168	95,033	97,135
40-44 YEARS OLD	158,463	76,690	81,773
45-49 YEARS OLD	150,129	71,777	78,352
50-54 YEARS OLD	149,272	70,106	79,166
55-59 YEARS OLD	149,997	69,458	80,539
60-64 YEARS OLD	128,785	58,356	70,429
65-69 YEARS OLD	110,303	47,462	62,841
70-74 YEARS OLD	79,350	31,615	47,735
75-79 YEARS OLD	50,499	18,155	32,344
80-84 YEARS OLD	27,368	8,708	18,660
85 YEARS OR OLDER	20,018	5,413	14,605
UNDER 15 YEARS OLD	758,631	386,904	371,727
15-64 YEARS OLD	2,075,664	1,019,925	1,055,739
65 YEARS OR OLDER	287,538	111,353	176,185

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis.

SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
APRIL 1, 1970 AND APRIL 1, 1980

	NUMBER		CHANGE		PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	
	1980	1970	NET	PERCENT	1980	1970
TOTAL, ALL AGES	3,121,833	2,590,516*	+531,317	+20.5	100.0	100.0
UNDER 5 YEARS OLD	238,680	235,764	+ 2,916	+ 1.2	7.6	9.1
5-9 YEARS OLD	253,667	269,242	- 15,575	- 5.8	8.1	10.4
10-14 YEARS OLD	266,284	282,703	- 16,419	- 5.8	8.5	10.9
15-19 YEARS OLD	316,976	280,881	+ 36,095	+12.9	10.2	10.8
20-24 YEARS OLD	312,975	238,202	+ 74,773	+31.4	10.0	9.2
25-29 YEARS OLD	273,090	174,904	+ 98,186	+56.1	8.8	6.8
30-34 YEARS OLD	243,809	145,341	+ 98,468	+67.7	7.8	5.6
35-39 YEARS OLD	192,168	141,520	+ 50,648	+35.8	6.2	5.5
40-44 YEARS OLD	158,463	144,480	+ 13,983	+ 9.7	5.1	5.6
45-49 YEARS OLD	150,129	146,165	+ 3,964	+ 2.7	4.8	5.6
50-54 YEARS OLD	149,272	130,954	+ 18,318	+14.0	4.8	5.1
55-59 YEARS OLD	149,997	114,088	+ 35,909	+31.5	4.8	4.4
60-64 YEARS OLD	128,785	95,312	+ 33,473	+35.1	4.1	3.7
65 YEARS AND OLDER	287,538	190,960	+ 96,578	+50.6	9.2	7.4
MEDIAN AGE	28.1	24.8	-----	-----	----	-----

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis.

* This total was revised to 2,590,713

SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX
APRIL 1, 1980

	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER RACES		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL	2,147,233	1,057,270	1,089,963	948,626	447,863	500,763	25,974	13,049	12,925
UNDER 5 YEARS OLD	145,732	74,871	70,861	90,265	45,559	44,706	2,683	1,401	1,282
5-9 YEARS OLD	157,526	81,193	76,333	93,536	47,031	46,505	2,605	1,309	1,296
10-14 YEARS OLD	164,590	84,540	80,050	99,595	49,933	49,662	2,099	1,067	1,032
15-19 YEARS OLD	199,806	104,282	95,524	114,509	57,210	57,299	2,661	1,583	1,078
20-24 YEARS OLD	210,549	110,449	100,100	98,891	46,925	51,966	3,535	2,108	1,427
25-29 YEARS OLD	186,258	94,113	92,145	83,869	39,728	44,141	2,963	1,390	1,573
30-34 YEARS OLD	175,206	88,220	86,986	65,759	31,209	34,550	2,844	1,288	1,556
35-39 YEARS OLD	143,361	72,352	71,009	46,887	21,770	25,117	1,920	911	1,009
40-44 YEARS OLD	118,551	58,588	59,963	38,506	17,428	21,078	1,406	674	732
45-49 YEARS OLD	113,394	55,565	57,829	35,764	15,818	19,946	971	394	577
50-54 YEARS OLD	112,224	54,106	58,118	36,369	15,716	20,653	679	284	395
55-59 YEARS OLD	114,375	53,976	60,399	35,147	15,272	19,875	475	210	265
60-64 YEARS OLD	95,520	43,855	51,665	32,889	14,355	18,534	376	146	230
65-69 YEARS OLD	79,456	34,583	44,873	30,552	12,754	17,798	295	125	170
70-74 YEARS OLD	58,737	23,327	35,410	20,369	8,195	12,174	244	93	151
75-79 YEARS OLD	36,968	13,095	23,873	13,403	5,019	8,384	128	41	87
80-84 YEARS OLD	20,656	6,446	14,210	6,662	2,250	4,412	50	12	38
85 YEARS OR OLDER	14,324	3,709	10,615	5,654	1,619	3,963	40	13	27
UNDER 15 YEARS OLD	467,848	240,604	227,244	283,396	142,523	140,873	7,387	3,777	3,610
15-64 YEARS OLD	1,469,244	735,506	733,738	588,590	275,431	313,159	17,830	8,988	8,842
65 YEARS OR OLDER	210,141	81,160	128,981	76,640	29,909	46,731	757	284	473

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis.

SOUTH CAROLINA TOTAL POPULATION, APRIL 1, 1980 AND APRIL 1, 1970
WITH COMPONENTS OF CHANGE

COUNTIES	POPULATION		CHANGE		COMPONENTS OF CHANGE (1970-1980) 2/			
	APRIL 1, 1980	APRIL 1, 1970 1/	NUMBER	PERCENT	BIRTHS	DEATHS	NATURAL INCREASE	MIGRATION NUMBER
Abbeville	22,627	21,112	1,515	7.2	3,338	2,197	1,141	374
Aiken	105,625	91,023	14,602	16.0	16,344	8,072	8,272	6,330
Allendale	10,700	9,783	917	9.4	2,014	1,148	866	51
Anderson	133,235	105,474	27,761	26.3	18,984	10,530	8,454	19,307
Bamberg	18,118	15,950	2,168	13.6	2,990	1,691	1,299	869
Barnwell	19,868	17,176	2,692	15.7	3,613	1,733	1,880	812
Beaufort	65,364	51,136	14,228	27.8	12,751	3,219	8,932	5,296
Berkeley	94,727	56,199	38,528	68.6	14,567	3,942	10,625	27,903
Calhoun	12,206	10,780	1,426	13.2	2,013	1,126	887	539
Charleston	276,974	247,650	29,324	11.8	48,943	18,718	30,225	- 901
Cherokee	40,983	36,669	4,314	11.8	6,883	3,821	3,062	1,252
Chester	30,148	29,811	337	1.1	5,522	3,376	2,146	- 1,809
Chesterfield	38,161	33,667	4,494	13.3	6,311	3,586	2,725	1,769
Clarendon	27,464	25,604	1,860	7.3	4,552	2,649	1,903	- 43
Colleton	31,776	27,622	4,154	15.0	5,064	3,206	1,858	2,296
Darlington	62,717	53,442	9,275	17.4	10,768	5,422	5,346	3,929
Dillon	31,083	28,838	2,245	7.8	6,130	2,836	3,294	- 1,049
Dorchester	58,761	32,276	26,485	82.1	8,218	3,013	5,205	21,280
Edgefield	17,528	15,692	1,836	11.7	2,724	1,609	1,115	721
Fairfield	20,700	19,999	701	3.5	3,901	2,113	1,788	- 1,087
Florence	110,163	89,636	20,527	22.9	19,046	9,133	9,913	10,614
Georgetown	42,461	33,500	8,961	26.7	7,624	3,305	4,319	4,642
Greenville	287,913	240,774	47,139	19.6	41,957	21,653	20,304	26,835
Greenwood	57,847	49,686	8,161	16.4	8,405	5,108	3,297	4,864
Hampton	18,159	15,878	2,281	14.4	3,468	1,834	1,634	647
Horry	101,419	69,992	31,427	44.9	16,663	6,999	9,644	21,763
Jasper	14,504	11,885	2,619	22.0	2,493	1,258	1,235	1,384
Kershaw	39,015	34,727	4,288	12.3	6,241	3,415	2,826	1,462
Lancaster	53,361	43,328	10,033	23.2	7,995	3,794	4,201	5,832
Laurens	52,214	49,713	2,501	5.0	7,810	4,981	2,829	- 328
Lee	18,929	18,323	606	3.3	3,312	1,823	1,489	- 883
Lexington	140,353	89,012	51,341	57.7	19,035	7,304	11,731	39,610
McCormick	7,797	7,955	- 158	- 2.0	1,570	836	734	- 892
Marion	34,179	30,270	3,909	12.9	6,286	3,521	2,766	1,143
Marlboro	31,634	27,151	4,483	16.5	5,783	2,955	2,828	1,655
Newberry	31,242	29,273	1,969	6.7	4,819	3,381	1,438	531
Oconee	48,611	40,728	7,883	19.4	7,408	4,005	3,403	4,480
Orangeburg	82,276	69,789	12,487	17.9	13,713	7,477	6,236	6,251
Pickens	79,292	58,956	20,336	34.5	10,037	4,822	5,215	15,121
Richland	269,735	233,868	35,867	15.3	40,635	18,233	22,402	13,465
Saluda	16,150	14,528	1,622	11.2	2,441	1,509	932	690
Spartanburg	201,861	173,724	28,137	16.2	30,027	17,119	12,908	15,229
Sumter	88,243	79,425	8,818	11.1	17,123	6,002	11,121	- 2,303
Union	30,764	29,230	1,534	5.2	4,818	3,130	1,688	- 154
Williamsburg	38,226	34,243	3,983	11.6	7,520	3,339	4,181	- 198
York	106,720	85,216	21,504	25.2	15,882	8,045	7,837	13,667
Total	3,121,833	2,590,713	531,120	20.5	497,141	238,988	258,153	272,967

1/ The total for the State shown here includes all corrections to 1970 Census made subsequent to the release of the official counts. The official 1970 Census count for South Carolina was 2,590,516.

2/ Births and deaths are based on reported vital statistics from April 1, 1970 to April 1, 1980. Net migration is the difference between net change and natural increase.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing - Final Population and Housing Unit Counts, PHC80-3-45; Division of Research and Statistical Services from data supplied by the Department of Health and Environmental Control.

POPULATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA BY RACE BY COUNTY
APRIL 1, 1980

COUNTY	TOTAL	WHITE		BLACK		OTHER	
		NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Abbeville	22,627	15,103	66.7	7,456	33.0	68	0.3
Aiken	105,625	78,965	74.8	26,152	24.7	508	0.5
Allendale	10,700	3,951	36.9	6,690	62.5	59	0.6
Anderson	133,235	109,823	82.4	22,895	17.2	517	0.4
Bamberg	18,118	7,696	42.5	10,371	57.2	51	0.3
Barnwell	19,868	11,564	58.2	8,236	41.5	68	0.3
Beaufort	65,364	42,454	64.9	21,504	32.9	1,406	2.2
Berkeley	94,727	68,741	72.5	23,362	24.7	2,624	2.8
Calhoun	12,206	5,484	44.9	6,702	54.9	20	0.2
Charleston	276,974	178,132	64.3	95,251	34.4	3,591	1.3
Cherokee	40,983	32,800	80.0	7,988	19.5	195	0.5
Chester	30,148	18,455	61.2	11,630	38.6	63	0.2
Chesterfield	38,161	25,641	67.2	12,456	32.6	64	0.2
Clarendon	27,464	11,650	42.4	15,778	57.5	36	0.1
Colleton	31,776	17,141	54.0	14,436	45.4	199	0.6
Darlington	62,717	37,448	59.7	25,152	40.1	117	0.2
Dillon	31,083	17,570	56.5	13,018	41.9	495	1.6
Dorchester	58,761	43,010	73.2	14,865	25.3	886	1.5
Edgefield	17,528	8,753	49.9	8,725	49.8	50	0.3
Fairfield	20,700	8,580	41.4	12,083	58.4	37	0.2
Florence	110,163	68,508	62.2	41,306	37.5	349	0.3
Georgetown	42,461	23,332	55.0	19,030	44.8	99	0.2
Greenville	287,913	235,210	81.7	50,842	17.7	1,861	0.6
Greenwood	57,847	40,904	70.7	16,714	28.9	229	0.4
Hampton	18,159	8,577	47.2	9,545	52.6	37	0.2
Horry	101,419	78,185	77.1	22,443	22.1	791	0.8
Jasper	14,504	6,176	42.6	8,289	57.1	39	0.3
Kershaw	39,015	26,734	68.5	12,163	31.2	118	0.3
Lancaster	53,361	40,317	75.6	12,923	24.2	121	0.2
Laurens	52,214	36,956	70.8	15,165	29.0	93	0.2
Lee	18,929	7,320	38.7	11,586	61.2	23	0.1
Lexington	140,353	125,463	89.4	13,856	9.9	1,034	0.7
McCormick	7,797	3,044	39.0	4,729	60.7	24	0.3
Marion	34,179	16,276	47.6	17,775	52.0	128	0.4
Marlboro	31,634	16,462	52.0	14,649	46.3	523	1.7
Newberry	31,242	21,272	68.1	9,884	31.6	86	0.3
Oconee	48,611	43,656	89.8	4,837	10.0	118	0.2
Orangeburg	82,276	35,775	43.5	46,082	56.0	419	0.5
Pickens	79,292	72,974	92.0	5,849	7.4	469	0.6
Richland	269,735	161,130	59.7	104,050	38.6	4,555	1.7
Saluda	16,150	10,424	64.6	5,702	35.3	24	0.1
Spartanburg	201,861	159,872	79.2	40,870	20.2	1,119	0.6
Sumter	88,243	48,277	54.7	38,966	44.2	1,000	1.1
Union	30,764	21,636	70.3	9,060	29.5	68	0.2
Williamsburg	38,226	14,374	37.6	23,806	62.3	46	0.1
York	106,720	81,418	76.3	23,755	22.3	1,547	1.4
State Total	3,121,833	2,147,233	68.8	948,626	30.4	25,974	0.8

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis.

PRELIMINARY[1/] ESTIMATES OF THE INTERCENSAL POPULATION OF COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
19[illegible] THROUGH 1980

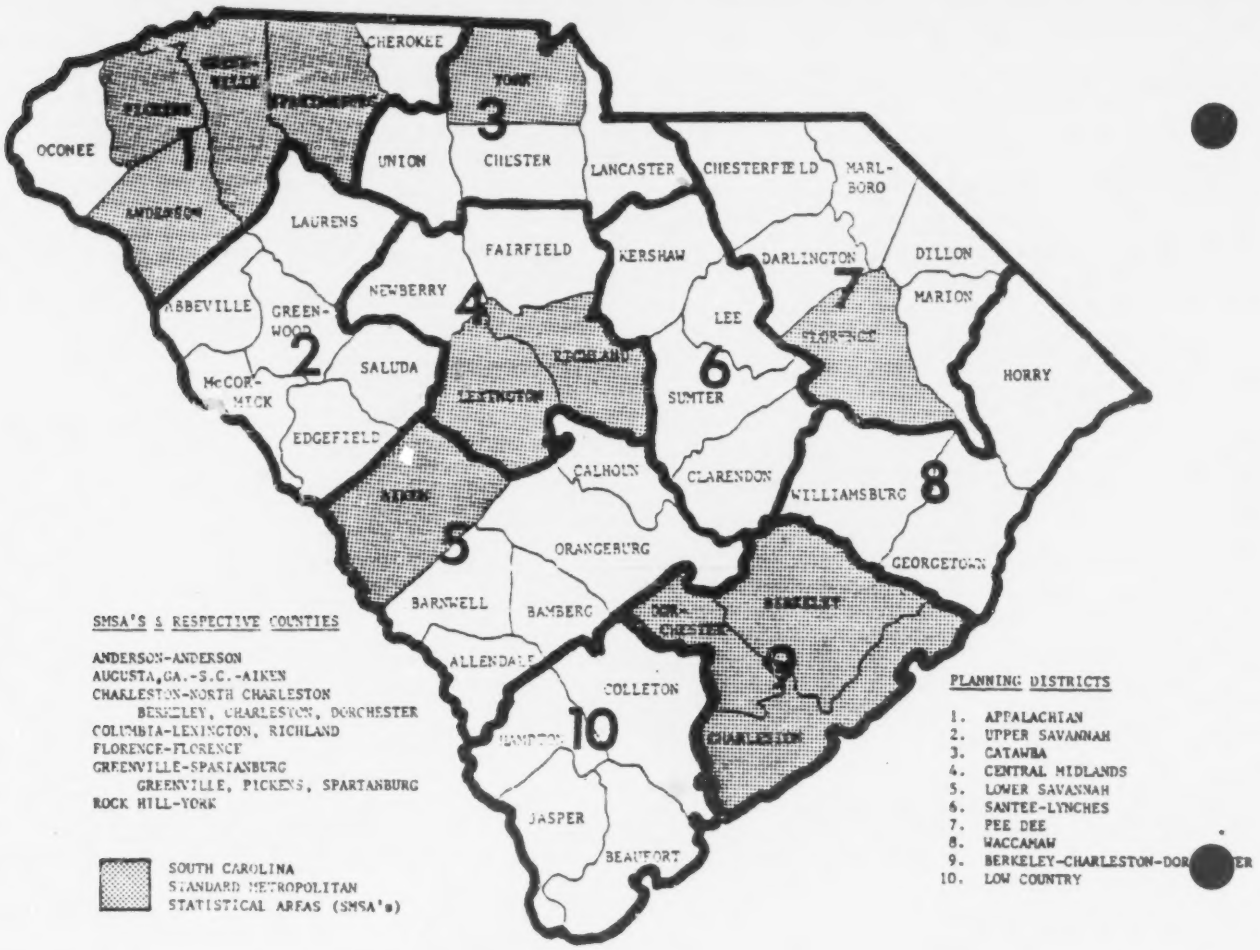
COUNTY	APRIL 1, 1970, CENSUS	POPULATION* AS OF JULY 1, 1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	APRIL 1, 1980, CENSUS
Abbeville	21,112	21,500	21,500	21,600	21,900	22,100	22,200	22,600	22,900	22,900	22,627
Aiken	91,023	91,600	92,500	95,200	96,100	97,800	99,400	100,700	103,200	104,100	105,625
Allendale	9,783	10,000	10,200	10,300	10,300	10,400	10,500	10,600	10,600	10,700	10,700
Anderson	105,474	109,000	110,700	114,200	117,400	119,800	120,500	124,300	127,700	129,900	133,235
Bamberg	15,950	15,600	16,100	16,600	16,900	17,500	17,700	17,900	17,900	18,100	18,118
Barnwell	17,176	17,300	17,800	18,400	19,000	19,700	19,300	19,500	20,100	20,500	19,868
Beaufort	51,136	53,200	57,200	56,200	53,700	62,100	65,100	62,800	64,200	65,600	65,364
Berkeley	56,199	58,700	61,000	63,400	65,700	72,200	79,100	81,600	86,600	91,000	94,727
Calhoun	10,780	10,800	10,500	10,600	10,700	11,400	11,800	11,900	11,900	12,000	12,206
Charleston	247,650	251,400	256,400	259,300	270,600	271,500	276,300	275,800	277,900	278,700	276,974
Cherokee	36,669	37,700	38,200	38,400	38,900	39,300	39,200	40,200	40,400	41,200	40,983
Chester	29,811	30,100	30,200	30,100	30,400	30,300	30,300	30,200	30,400	30,200	30,148
Chesterfield	33,667	34,300	34,600	35,100	35,500	36,300	37,300	37,300	37,700	37,700	38,161
Clarendon	25,604	25,900	26,300	26,000	25,900	26,400	27,300	27,100	27,500	28,000	27,464
Colleton	27,622	27,700	28,000	28,600	28,800	29,500	30,300	30,600	30,900	31,600	31,776
Darlington	53,442	53,500	54,000	55,700	58,100	58,900	59,100	60,600	61,500	62,700	62,717
Dillon	28,838	29,000	28,700	29,400	29,800	30,400	30,400	30,300	30,900	30,900	31,083
Dorchester	32,276	34,900	36,700	39,800	41,300	45,300	47,000	49,800	53,000	55,500	58,761
Edgefield	15,692	15,500	15,400	16,000	16,300	16,200	16,300	16,500	16,800	16,800	17,528
Fairfield	19,999	20,200	19,800	20,000	19,900	20,100	20,300	20,500	20,300	20,600	20,700
Florence	89,636	92,100	93,000	96,200	99,500	102,000	103,200	105,900	107,600	109,100	110,163
Georgetown	33,500	34,200	35,400	36,500	37,300	38,700	39,500	40,700	41,600	42,400	42,461
Greenville	240,774	248,000	255,500	259,800	267,200	269,900	268,400	275,300	278,200	283,600	287,913
Greenwood	49,686	50,800	51,200	52,500	53,500	54,200	55,000	56,000	56,400	56,900	57,847
Hampton	15,878	16,000	15,900	16,500	17,000	17,400	17,000	17,600	17,900	18,100	18,159
Horry	69,992	75,300	78,800	81,900	85,100	88,100	93,000	93,600	97,400	99,400	101,419
Jasper	11,885	11,500	11,600	12,400	12,600	13,000	13,000	13,900	14,300	14,100	14,504
Kershaw	34,727	35,700	36,100	37,100	37,200	38,700	38,800	39,200	38,300	38,300	39,015
Lancaster	43,328	44,400	44,800	45,600	46,400	46,500	48,000	47,800	50,600	52,300	53,361
Laurens	49,713	49,200	49,400	50,100	50,700	51,000	50,800	51,400	51,700	51,600	52,214
Lee	18,323	18,200	17,700	17,900	18,000	18,300	18,900	18,800	19,000	18,900	18,929
Lexington	89,012	93,900	100,800	108,800	114,000	119,900	124,800	129,300	133,900	137,600	140,353
McCormick	7,955	7,800	7,900	8,100	8,100	7,900	8,200	8,100	8,000	8,000	7,797
Marion	30,270	31,100	31,000	32,300	32,700	33,100	32,600	33,500	33,800	34,300	34,179
Marlboro	27,151	27,800	28,300	28,800	29,600	29,800	29,900	30,300	30,600	31,300	31,634
Newberry	29,273	29,700	29,800	30,000	30,300	30,700	30,800	31,000	30,900	31,100	31,242
Oconee	45,728	42,300	43,300	43,900	44,400	44,900	45,500	45,800	46,700	47,600	48,611
Orangeburg	69,789	70,600	71,800	74,200	76,700	78,200	79,800	80,900	81,900	81,400	82,276
Pickens	58,956	61,400	64,600	67,300	69,900	71,100	72,100	74,200	76,700	78,100	79,292
Richland	233,868	245,500	245,800	247,100	258,600	256,800	255,600	261,500	263,500	267,700	269,735
Saluda	14,528	14,700	14,800	14,900	14,900	14,900	15,900	15,200	15,300	15,600	16,150
Spartanburg	173,724	178,000	183,800	187,100	189,700	191,800	190,900	195,500	197,400	199,500	201,861
Sumter	79,425	81,900	84,300	83,200	83,300	85,400	85,200	86,600	86,800	87,600	88,243
Union	29,230	29,800	31,100	31,000	30,900	30,600	30,500	31,000	31,200	31,100	30,764
Williamsburg	34,243	34,600	34,900	35,200	35,100	36,100	37,400	37,300	38,000	38,600	38,226
York	85,216	89,300	91,200	91,900	93,100	94,400	96,900	97,900	101,100	104,100	106,720
STATE	2,590,713	2,662,000	2,718,000	2,775,000	2,843,000	2,900,000	2,941,000	2,989,000	3,041,000	3,087,000	3,121,833

*: 1971 through 1979 estimates - state estimates are rounded to the nearest thousand; county estimates to the nearest hundred.

1/: Subject to final revisions when Bureau of the Census establishes the final intercensal series for States.

Source: Division of Research and Statistical Services and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census.

SOUTH CAROLINA PLANNING DISTRICTS



SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION BY PLANNING DISTRICT
1970, 1975, 1980

PLANNING DISTRICT	APRIL 1, 1970 CENSUS	JULY 1, 1975	APRIL 1, 1980 CENSUS	CHANGE 1970-1980 NUMBER	CHANGE 1970-1980 PERCENT
I	656,325	722,300	791,895	135,570	20.7
II	158,686	162,900	174,163	15,477	9.8
III	187,585	197,800	220,993	33,408	17.8
IV	372,152	416,100	462,030	89,878	24.2
V	214,501	228,300	248,793	34,292	16.0
VI	158,079	164,000	173,651	15,572	9.9
VII	263,004	279,300	307,937	44,933	17.1
VIII	137,735	157,100	182,106	44,371	32.2
IX	336,125	371,100	430,462	94,337	28.1
X	106,521	117,100	129,803	23,282	21.9
TOTAL	2,590,713	-------	3,121,833	531,120	20.5

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis

POPULATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA BY SEX BY COUNTY
APRIL 1, 1980

COUNTY	TOTAL	MALE		FEMALE	
		NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Abbeville	22,627	10,865	48.0	11,762	52.0
Aiken	105,625	51,443	48.7	54,182	51.3
Allendale	10,700	5,085	47.5	5,615	52.5
Anderson	133,235	63,957	48.0	69,278	52.0
Bamberg	18,118	8,556	47.2	9,562	52.8
Barnwell	19,868	9,521	47.9	10,347	52.1
Beaufort	65,364	34,843	53.3	30,521	46.7
Berkeley	94,727	47,746	50.4	46,981	49.6
Calhoun	12,206	5,837	47.8	6,369	52.2
Charleston	276,974	140,430	50.7	136,544	49.3
Cherokee	40,983	19,635	47.9	21,348	52.1
Chester	30,148	14,264	47.3	15,884	52.7
Chesterfield	38,161	18,436	48.3	19,725	51.7
Clarendon	27,464	13,132	47.8	14,332	52.2
Colleton	31,776	15,256	48.0	16,520	52.0
Darlington	62,717	29,920	47.7	32,797	52.3
Dillon	31,083	14,675	47.2	16,408	52.8
Dorchester	58,761	28,856	49.1	29,905	50.9
Edgefield	17,528	8,540	48.7	8,988	51.3
Fairfield	20,700	10,002	48.3	10,698	51.7
Florence	110,163	52,221	47.4	57,942	52.6
Georgetown	42,461	20,513	48.3	21,948	51.7
Greenville	287,913	138,490	48.1	149,423	51.9
Greenwood	57,847	27,308	47.2	30,539	52.8
Hampton	18,159	8,648	47.6	9,511	52.4
Horry	101,419	49,395	48.7	52,024	51.3
Jasper	14,504	6,966	48.0	7,538	52.0
Kershaw	39,015	18,887	48.4	20,128	51.6
Lancaster	53,361	25,777	48.3	27,584	51.7
Laurens	52,214	25,067	48.0	27,147	52.0
Lee	18,929	9,033	47.7	9,896	52.3
Lexington	140,353	68,917	49.1	71,436	50.9
McCormick	7,797	3,753	48.1	4,044	51.9
Marion	34,179	15,829	46.3	18,350	53.7
Marlboro	31,634	15,030	47.5	16,604	52.5
Newberry	31,242	15,094	48.3	16,148	51.7
Oconee	48,611	23,823	49.0	24,788	51.0
Orangeburg	82,276	38,591	46.9	43,685	53.1
Pickens	79,292	39,729	50.1	39,563	49.9
Richland	269,735	132,714	49.2	137,021	50.8
Saluda	16,150	7,869	48.7	8,281	51.3
Spartanburg	201,861	96,695	47.9	105,166	52.1
Sumter	88,243	43,067	48.8	45,176	51.2
Union	30,764	14,555	47.3	16,209	52.7
Williamsburg	38,226	18,085	47.3	20,141	52.7
York	106,720	51,123	47.9	55,597	52.1
State Total	3,121,833	1,516,182	48.6	1,603,651	51.4

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS BY SEX, RACE, AND AGE BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY
APRIL 1, 1980

	TOTAL POPULATION	SEX		RACE			AGE			
		MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER	UNDER 5 YEARS	5-17 YEARS	18-64 YEARS	65 YEARS & OVER
PLANNING DISTRICT I	791,895	382,329	409,566	654,335	133,281	4,279	55,050	170,096	487,045	79,704
ANDERSON	133,235	63,957	69,278	109,823	22,895	517	9,724	28,954	80,209	14,348
CHEROKEE	40,983	19,635	21,348	32,800	7,988	195	2,957	9,743	24,003	4,280
GREENVILLE	287,913	138,490	149,423	235,210	50,842	1,861	20,090	60,833	179,599	27,391
OCONEE	48,611	23,823	24,788	43,656	4,837	118	3,552	10,653	29,115	5,291
PICKENS	79,292	39,729	39,563	72,974	5,849	469	5,127	15,789	51,332	7,044
SPARTANBURG	201,861	96,695	105,166	159,872	40,670	1,119	13,600	44,124	122,787	21,350
PLANNING DISTRICT II	174,163	83,402	90,761	115,184	58,491	488	12,414	39,080	102,579	20,090
ABBEVILLE	22,627	10,865	11,762	15,103	7,456	68	1,604	4,984	13,218	2,821
EDGEFIELD	17,528	8,540	8,988	8,753	8,725	50	1,446	4,235	10,058	1,789
GREENWOOD	57,847	27,308	30,539	40,904	16,714	229	4,044	12,632	34,586	6,585
LAURENS	52,214	25,067	27,147	36,956	15,165	93	3,475	11,549	31,175	6,015
MCCORMICK	7,797	3,753	4,044	3,044	4,729	24	615	1,953	4,371	858
SALUDA	16,150	7,869	8,281	10,424	5,702	24	1,230	3,727	9,171	2,022
PLANNING DISTRICT III	220,993	105,719	115,274	161,826	57,368	1,799	16,184	51,031	132,141	21,637
CHESTER	30,148	14,264	15,884	18,455	11,630	63	2,255	7,099	17,244	3,550
LANCASTER	53,361	25,777	27,584	40,317	12,923	121	3,925	12,691	31,563	5,182
UNION	30,764	14,555	16,209	21,636	9,060	68	2,176	6,690	18,238	3,660
YORK	106,720	51,123	55,597	81,418	23,755	1,547	7,828	24,551	65,096	9,245
PLANNING DISTRICT IV	462,030	226,727	235,303	316,445	139,873	5,712	32,117	97,653	295,238	37,022
FAIRFIELD	20,700	10,002	10,698	8,580	12,083	37	1,589	5,175	11,495	2,441
LEXINGTON	140,353	68,917	71,436	125,463	13,856	1,034	10,377	33,046	87,349	9,581
NEWBERRY	31,242	15,094	16,148	21,272	9,884	86	2,018	6,452	18,314	4,458
RICHLAND	269,735	132,714	137,021	161,130	104,050	4,555	18,133	52,980	178,080	20,542
PLANNING DISTRICT V	248,793	119,033	129,760	143,435	104,233	1,125	19,580	58,975	145,048	25,190
AIKEN	105,625	51,443	54,182	78,965	26,152	508	8,105	24,256	63,241	10,023
ALLENDALE	10,700	5,085	5,615	3,951	6,690	59	924	2,696	5,799	1,281
BAMBERG	18,118	8,556	9,562	7,696	10,371	51	1,409	4,361	10,343	2,005
BARNWELL	19,868	9,521	10,347	11,564	8,236	68	1,770	4,942	11,045	2,111
CALHOUN	12,206	5,837	6,369	5,484	6,702	20	994	2,935	6,866	1,411
ORANGEBURG	82,276	38,591	43,685	35,775	46,082	419	6,378	19,785	47,754	8,359
PLANNING DISTRICT VI	173,651	84,119	89,532	93,981	78,493	1,177	14,826	42,575	100,777	15,473
CLARENDON	27,464	13,132	14,332	11,650	15,778	36	2,260	6,910	15,316	2,978
KERSHAW	39,015	18,887	20,128	26,734	12,163	118	2,990	9,270	22,920	3,835
LEE	18,929	9,033	9,896	7,320	11,586	23	1,748	4,863	10,453	1,865
SUMTER	88,243	43,067	45,176	48,277	38,966	1,000	7,828	21,532	52,088	6,795
PLANNING DISTRICT VII	307,937	146,111	161,826	181,905	124,356	1,676	26,598	75,755	176,433	29,151
CHESTERFIELD	38,161	18,436	19,725	25,641	12,456	64	3,041	9,230	21,863	4,027
DARLINGTON	62,717	29,920	32,797	37,448	25,152	117	5,346	15,384	36,041	5,946
DILLON	31,083	14,675	16,408	17,570	13,018	495	3,057	8,153	16,945	2,928
FLORENCE	110,163	52,221	57,942	68,508	41,306	349	9,235	26,304	65,142	9,482
MARION	34,179	15,829	18,350	16,276	17,775	128	3,200	8,420	19,124	3,455
MARLBORO	31,634	15,030	16,604	16,462	14,649	523	2,719	8,264	17,318	3,333
PLANNING DISTRICT VIII	182,106	87,993	94,113	115,891	65,279	936	15,824	43,009	106,333	16,940
GEORGETOWN	42,461	20,513	21,948	23,332	19,030	99	3,894	10,684	24,012	3,871
HORRY	101,419	49,395	52,024	78,185	22,443	791	8,349	22,141	61,534	9,395
WILLIAMSBURG	38,226	18,085	20,141	14,374	23,806	46	3,581	10,184	20,787	3,674
PLANNING DISTRICT IX	430,462	217,032	213,430	289,883	133,478	7,101	35,013	96,388	269,367	29,694
BERKELEY	94,727	47,746	46,981	68,741	23,362	2,624	9,307	24,375	56,462	4,583
CHARLESTON	276,974	140,430	136,544	178,132	95,251	3,591	20,713	56,838	177,981	21,442
DORCHESTER	58,761	28,856	29,905	43,010	14,865	886	4,993	15,175	34,924	3,669
PLANNING DISTRICT X	129,803	65,713	64,090	74,348	53,774	1,681	10,910	28,891	77,574	12,428
BEAUFORT	65,364	34,843	30,521	42,454	21,504	1,406	5,534	12,654	41,873	5,303
COLLETON	31,776	15,256	16,520	17,141	14,436	199	2,425	7,913	17,892	3,546
HAMPTON	18,159	8,648	9,511	8,577	9,545	37	1,583	4,537	9,995	2,044
JASPER	14,504	6,966	7,538	6,176	8,289	39	1,368	3,787	7,814	1,535

THE SOUTH CAROLINA LABOR FORCE

SOUTH CAROLINA

ANNUAL PLANNING

INFORMATION

Nineteen hundred and eighty-one was an unsettled year for South Carolina's labor force. Toward the end of 1980, the state's economy appeared on the way to recovery from the recession earlier in the year. Joblessness was leveling off from a July high of 119,300 (8.5%) and employment was returning to normal seasonal patterns. The recovery, however, was short-lived. In January 1981, unemployment rose sharply, reaching 8.4% by the end of the first quarter. Unemployment remained right at or above 8.0% for the remainder of the year and peaked at 9.2%, representing 130,300 individuals, in December. The state's labor force averaged 1,417,000 in 1981, an increase of 30,000 over 1980. However, nearly 80% of the increase was in the number added to jobless rolls. The unemployment rate averaged 8.4% in 1981, considerably above 1980's 6.9% level.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT
IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1970, 1980, AND 1981
(DATA IN THOUSANDS)

	1970	1980	1981	NET CHANGE FROM 1970-1981	NET CHANGE FROM 1980-1981
CIVILIAN LAB. FOR.	1,004	1,387	1,417	+413	+30
EMPLOYMENT	956	1,292	1,298	+342	+ 6
UNEMPLOYMENT	48	96	119	+ 71	+23
RATE	4.8	6.9	8.4	----	----

Totals may not add due to rounding.
Source: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis

Since June 1981, the state's labor force dropped steadily, declining over 37,000 by the year's end. Employment dropped nearly 40,700 over the last half of the year while unemployment rose 14,400, just during the last four months. During the 74-75 recession, the labor force declined 63,100 over a seven-month period between July 1974 and February 1975. Employment during the same period dropped 109,300 and joblessness rose 46,100. This comparison indicates that the recession of 1981 approached the depths of the 1974-75 downturn. The number of unemployed workers exceeded 1975's high of 119,800 (Feb. 1975), but the 1981 labor force was much larger, meaning more individuals were competing for available jobs. The state had 224,000 more employed in 1981 than in 1975.

NOTE: At the end of each year, intercensal population controls are used to make revisions to the historical series of labor force, employment, and unemployment. This year with the implementation of the 1980 Census population controls, revisions were made for the entire 1970-1980 series. Revisions for some of the later years were larger than normal.

	1980 PRELIM.	1980 REVISED
LABOR FORCE	1,306,300	1,387,000
EMPLOYMENT	1,216,400	1,292,000
UNEMPLOYMENT	89,800	96,000
RATE	6.9	6.9

Unfortunately, the 1980 Census revisions applied only to total labor force, employment, and unemployment. Therefore, analysis of the characteristics of the labor force will be based on preliminary levels.

AGE, RACE, & SEX (BASED ON 1980 PRELIMINARY DATA)

In 1980, over half (56.3%) of South Carolina's labor force were males and nearly three quarters (72%) were white. The largest race/sex component was white males, at nearly 42%. Youth between the ages of 16 and 19 accounted for less than 10% of the total labor force. Among the unemployed, slightly over half (51%) were male and over half (51%) were white. White females, at 26%, were the largest race/sex component of the unemployed. Approximately 15% of tne unemployed were youth.

LABOR FORCE STATUS OF CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION
16 YEARS OLD AND OVER
1980

	CIV. NONINST. POPULATION	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	RATE
TOTAL	2,088,000	1,306,300	1,216,400	89,800	6.9
Men	972,000	735,200	689,600	45,600	6.2
Women	1,116,000	571,100	526,900	44,200	7.7
Men (20+)	867,000	681,300	642,200	39,000	5.7
Women (20+)	993,000	523,700	486,800	37,100	7.1
Both Sexes (16-19)	228,000	101,200	87,500	13,600	13.5
White	1,469,000	940,700	894,500	46,200	4.9
Men	701,000	545,100	522,300	22,800	4.2
Women	768,000	395,600	372,200	23,400	5.9
Men (20+)	636,000	507,900	488,000	19,900	3.9
Women (20+)	690,000	357,700	338,400	19,300	5.4
Both Sexes (16-19)	143,000	75,100	68,200	6,900	9.2
Black & Other	619,000	365,600	321,900	43,600	11.9
Men	271,000	190,100	167,300	22,800	12.0
Women	348,000	175,500	154,700	20,800	11.9
Men (20+)	230,000	173,400	154,300	19,200	11.1
Women (20+)	303,000	166,100	148,400	17,700	10.7

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding. These data have not been adjusted to the 1980 Census Population controls.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Current Population Survey.

AGE, RACE, & SEX (BASED ON 1980 PRELIMINARY DATA) CONTINUED

Youth (16-19) recorded the highest unemployment rate in 1980 at 13.5%. The jobless rate for males was 6.2% compared to 7.7% for females. Nonwhites experienced a much higher jobless rate (11.9%) than did whites (4.9%).

LABOR FORCE STATUS OF CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION
16 YEARS OLD AND OVER
1980

	CIV. NONINST. POPULATION	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Men	46.6	56.3	56.7	50.8
Women	53.4	43.7	43.3	49.2
Men (20+)	41.5	52.2	52.8	43.4
Women (20+)	47.6	40.1	40.0	41.3
Both Sexes (16-19)	10.9	7.7	7.2	15.1
White	70.4	72.0	73.5	51.4
Men	33.6	41.7	42.9	25.3
Women	36.8	30.3	30.6	26.1
Men (20+)	30.5	38.9	40.1	22.2
Women (20+)	33.0	27.4	27.8	21.5
Both Sexes (16-19)	6.8	5.7	5.6	7.7
Black & Other	29.6	28.0	26.5	48.6
Men	13.0	14.6	13.8	25.4
Women	16.7	13.4	12.7	23.2
Men (20+)	11.0	13.3	12.7	21.4
Women (20+)	14.5	12.7	12.2	19.7

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Current Population Survey.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION (BASED ON 1979 and 1980 PRELIMINARY DATA)

The individuals participating in South Carolina's labor force, whether employed or unemployed, represented 62.6% of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years old or over in 1980. As a result of a sluggish economy this ratio was down slightly from 1979's 63.8% participation rate. Nearly 76% of the eligible male population participated in the labor force compared to 51.2% of the female population. White labor force participation registered 64.0% while nonwhites registered 59.1%. Practically all race/sex components had lower participation rates in 1980 than in 1979. One reason for this was the substantial reduction in the youth (16-19) participation rate. Slightly over 44% of the youth participated in the labor force in 1980 compared to nearly 50% in 1979.

SOUTH CAROLINA LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS 1979-1980

	LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE		EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO	
	1980	1979	1980	1979
TOTAL	62.6	63.8	58.2	60.6
Men	75.6	76.4	71.0	74.2
Women	51.2	52.7	47.2	48.7
Men 20+	78.6	78.4	74.0	76.4
Women 20+	52.7	54.0	49.0	50.7
Youth 16-19	44.3	49.5	38.6	41.9
WHITE	64.0	65.6	60.9	62.8
Men	77.7	78.1	74.5	76.1
Women	51.5	54.4	48.4	50.7
Men 20+	79.8	78.7	76.7	77.0
Women 20+	51.8	54.5	49.0	51.7
Youth 16-19	52.6	59.3	47.6	52.1
NONWHITE	59.1	59.1	52.0	55.0
Men	70.2	71.9	61.6	68.8
Women	50.5	48.6	44.5	43.5
Men 20+	75.4	77.2	67.0	74.0
Women 20+	54.8	52.8	48.8	47.6

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Current Population Survey (CPS)

EMPLOYMENT-TO-POPULATION RATIOS (BASED ON 1979 and 1980 PRELIMINARY DATA)

The employment-to-population ratio indicates whether or not the economy is generating jobs fast enough to provide employment for a constant proportion of the population. In other words, by relating employment to population, one can evaluate the magnitude of job growth. In 1980, 58% of the population 16 years old or over were employed. This was down from 1979's level of 61%. This indicates that the working age population grew faster in 1980 than the economy could absorb them--a direct reflection of a recessionary economy. Of all the race/sex components of the employed, only nonwhite females experienced a higher employment-to-population ratio in 1980 (45) than in 1979 (44).

OCCUPATIONS (BASED ON 1980 PRELIMINARY DATA)

In 1980, white collar jobs accounted for 45% of all jobs, and blue collar jobs comprised 39%. Service workers and farm workers made up slightly under 16% of the total. Blue collar craft workers was the largest single occupation, at a little over 16% of the total. Clerical workers, number one last year, was the second largest occupation in 1980, with 16% of the total. Service workers and nontransport operatives followed, both right at 14% of the total. Professional and technical workers made up 13% of the total.

Among men, the most frequently occurring occupation was craft and kindred (27%), followed by nonfarm managers and administrators. Women were most frequently found in clerical jobs (30%).

Whites were generally found in white collar jobs (53%), particularly professional and technical (16%) and clerical (18%). Most nonwhites (47%) were found in blue collar jobs, particularly nontransport operatives (20%). However, the largest single occupation for nonwhites was service worker at (27%).

Service workers recorded the highest unemployment rate in 1980 at 8.9%. Blue collar workers registered an 8.3% jobless rate, while white collar workers recorded a low 3.9%.

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1980

	TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN	WHITE	WHITE MEN
TOTAL EMPLOYED (THOUSANDS)	1,216	690	527	895	522
PERCENT	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
WHITE COLLAR WORKERS	45.4	37.1	56.1	53.4	43.9
PROFESSIONAL & TECH.	13.2	11.5	15.3	15.6	13.8
MGRS. & ADMS., EX. FARM	10.8	14.7	5.6	13.2	17.7
SALES WORKERS	5.5	6.0	4.8	6.7	7.4
CLERICAL WORKERS	15.9	4.9	30.4	17.9	5.0
BLUE COLLAR WORKERS	39.0	52.1	22.0	36.2	47.8
CRAFT & KINDRED	16.3	26.6	2.7	18.2	28.6
OPS., EX. TRANSPT.	13.7	11.2	17.1	11.5	9.6
TRANS. EQUIP. OPERTS.	3.5	5.9	0.4	2.8	4.5
NONFARM LABORERS	5.5	8.5	1.7	3.7	5.1
SERVICE WORKERS	13.8	8.0	21.4	9.0	6.0
FARM WORKERS	1.8	2.8	0.5	1.5	2.3

	WHITE WOMEN	NONWHITE	NONWHITE MEN	NONWHITE WOMEN
TOTAL EMPLOYED (THOUSANDS)	372	322	167	155
PERCENT	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
WHITE COLLAR WORKERS	66.8	23.0	16.2	30.4
PROFESSIONAL & TECH.	18.0	6.5	4.4	8.6
MGRS. & ADMS., EX. FARM	7.0	4.0	5.5	2.4
SALES WORKERS	5.8	2.1	1.9	2.4
CLERICAL WORKERS	36.0	10.4	4.3	17.0
BLUE COLLAR WORKERS	19.8	47.0	65.4	27.1
CRAFT & KINDRED	3.6	10.8	20.3	0.6
OPS., EX. TRANSPT.	14.3	19.8	16.1	23.7
TRANS. EQUIP. OPERTS.	0.2	5.7	10.0	0.9
NONFARM LABORERS	1.7	10.7	19.0	1.8
SERVICE WORKERS	13.0	27.2	14.0	41.6
FARM WORKERS	0.4	2.7	4.4	0.9

LABOR FORCE STATUS BY OCCUPATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1980
(DATA IN THOUSANDS)

	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED RATE
TOTAL	1,216	90	6.9
WHITE COLLAR WORKERS	552	22	3.9
PROFESSIONAL & TECHNICAL	160	3	2.1
MGRS. & ADMS., EX. FARM	131	3	2.2
SALES WORKERS	67	2	2.3
CLERICAL WORKERS	194	14	6.8
BLUE COLLAR WORKERS	475	43	8.3
CRAFT & KINDRED	198	14	6.7
OPERATIVES, EX. TRANSPORT	167	16	8.9
TRANS. EQUIP. OPERATIVES	43	3	5.7
NONFARM LABORERS	67	10	12.5
SERVICE WORKERS	168	16	8.9
FARM WORKERS	INA	INA	INA

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics and Current Population Survey (CPS)

DURATION AND REASON FOR UNEMPLOYMENT (BASED ON 1980 PRELIMINARY DATA)

Most (48%) of the unemployed in 1980 were jobless for 5 weeks or less. Thirty-seven percent were jobless between 5 and 14 weeks, but only 1% were jobless for 52 weeks or more.

Slightly under half of the unemployed were job losers and over one third were new and reentrants to the labor force. Many of the new and reentrants to the labor force were housewives and other secondary labor force participants who entered the labor market seeking jobs to supplement family incomes. Only 13% of the unemployed in 1980 left their jobs voluntarily.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT
IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SEX, AGE, AND RACE
1980

		PERCENT UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION				
	TOTAL	LESS THAN 5 WEEKS	5-14 WEEKS	15-26 WEEKS	27-51 WEEKS	52 WEEKS AND OVER
TOTAL	100.0	47.6	36.6	9.4	5.1	1.4
MEN, AGE 20+	100.0	43.4	39.7	11.4	4.7	0.9
WOMEN, AGE 20+	100.0	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA
WHITE	100.0	52.6	34.6	7.3	4.2	1.3
NONWHITE	100.0	42.4	38.7	11.5	6.0	1.4

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY REASON OF UNEMPLOYMENT
IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SEX, AGE, AND RACE
1980

	TOTAL	JOB LOSERS	JOB LEAVERS	REENTRANTS	NEW ENTRANTS
TOTAL	100.0	48.9	13.1	29.7	8.2
MEN, AGE 20+	100.0	70.3	10.6	18.0	1.2
WOMEN, AGE 20+	100.0	INA	INA	INA	INA
WHITE	100.0	46.9	17.8	30.9	4.4
NONWHITE	100.0	51.1	8.1	28.5	12.3

FULL AND PART-TIME STATUS OF CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SEX, AGE, AND RACE
1980 (DATA IN THOUSANDS)

	TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN	AGE 16-19	WHITE	NON-WHITE
FULL-TIME LABOR FORCE	1,163	689	475	67	838	325
EMPLOYED						
FULL-TIME	1,012	613	400	43	763	249
PART-TIME ECO. REA.	71	33	37	13	34	37
UNEMPLOYED (LOOKING FOR FULL-TIME WK.)	80	43	38	11	41	39
PERCENT OF FULL-TIME LABOR FORCE	6.9	6.2	7.9	16.3	4.9	12.1
PART-TIME LABOR FORCE	143	47	96	INA	103	41
EMP. ON VOL. PT.-TIME	134	44	90	INA	98	36
UNEMPLOYED (LOOKING FOR PART-TIME WK.)	9	3	7	INA	5	4
PERCENT OF PART-TIME LABOR FORCE	6.6	6.1	6.8	INA	4.8	11.0

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics and Current Population Survey (CPS)

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/
BY PLANNING DISTRICTS
1981

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT
PLANNING DISTRICT I	390,000	358,790	31,210	8.0
ANDERSON	61,880	56,140	5,740	9.3
CHEROKEE	22,780	20,720	2,060	9.0
GREENVILLE	143,290	133,350	9,940	6.9
OCONEE	20,780	18,510	2,270	10.9
PICKENS	39,860	36,730	3,130	7.9
SPARTANBURG	101,410	93,350	8,060	7.9
PLANNING DISTRICT II	79,280	71,980	7,300	9.2
ABBEVILLE	3,720	3,740	980	10.1
EDGEFIELD	8,540	7,900	640	7.5
GREENWOOD	27,660	25,450	2,210	8.0
LAURENS	22,950	20,740	2,210	9.6
MCCORMICK	3,430	2,930	500	14.6
SALUDA	6,990	6,230	760	10.9
PLANNING DISTRICT III	102,790	93,460	9,330	9.1
CHESTER	15,140	13,560	1,580	10.4
LANCASTER	23,410	21,700	1,710	7.3
UNION	13,940	12,080	1,860	13.3
YORK	50,290	46,110	4,180	8.3
PLANNING DISTRICT IV	214,150	200,630	13,520	6.3
FAIRFIELD	10,320	9,390	930	9.0
LEXINGTON	64,350	60,410	3,940	6.1
NEWBERRY	16,660	15,540	1,120	6.7
RICHLAND	122,820	115,280	7,540	6.1
PLANNING DISTRICT V	107,300	97,050	10,250	9.6
AIKEN	42,020	38,180	3,840	9.1
ALLENDALE	3,940	3,470	470	11.9
BAMBERG	7,240	6,610	630	8.7
BARNWELL	9,300	8,340	960	10.3
CALHOUN	7,590	7,080	510	6.7
ORANGEBURG	37,230	33,380	3,850	10.3
PLANNING DISTRICT VI	71,880	65,040	6,840	9.5
CLARENDON	12,210	11,030	1,180	9.7
KERSHAW	17,650	16,150	1,500	8.5
LEE	7,270	6,580	690	9.5
SUMTER	34,750	31,280	3,470	10.0
PLANNING DISTRICT VII	137,790	124,330	13,460	9.8
CHESTERFIELD	18,690	17,210	1,480	7.9
DARLINGTON	27,510	24,800	2,710	9.9
DILLON	13,570	12,230	1,340	9.9
FLORENCE	50,030	45,900	4,130	8.3
MARION	15,880	13,890	1,990	12.5
MARLBORO	12,120	10,320	1,800	14.9
PLANNING DISTRICT VIII	90,150	81,220	8,930	9.9
GEORGETOWN	18,190	15,910	2,280	12.5
HORRY	54,790	49,980	4,810	8.8
WILLIAMSBURG	17,180	15,330	1,850	10.8
PLANNING DISTRICT IX	171,270	157,980	13,290	7.8
BERKELEY	37,640	34,780	2,860	7.6
CHARLESTON	110,320	101,810	8,510	7.7
DORCHESTER	23,300	21,390	1,910	8.2
PLANNING DISTRICT X	52,420	47,540	4,880	9.3
BEAUFORT	26,700	24,620	2,080	7.8
COLLETON	12,690	11,140	1,550	12.2
HAMPTON	7,280	6,550	730	10.0
JASPER	5,770	5,240	530	9.2

1/ These data are projected from 1981 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark.
2/ Includes workers involved in labor management disputes.

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis/LMIA

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/
BY PLANNING DISTRICTS
PROJECTED 1983

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT
PLANNING DISTRICT I	401,790	375,040	26,750	6.7
ANDERSON	63,760	58,840	4,920	7.7
CHEROKEE	23,460	21,690	1,770	7.5
GREENVILLE	147,620	139,100	8,520	5.8
OCONEE	21,420	19,180	2,240	10.5
PICKENS	41,060	38,380	2,680	6.5
SPARTANBURG	104,470	97,360	6,910	6.6
PLANNING DISTRICT II	81,610	75,360	6,250	7.7
ABBEVILLE	10,010	9,170	840	8.4
EDGEFIELD	8,790	8,240	550	6.3
GREENWOOD	28,470	26,580	1,890	6.6
LAURENS	23,630	21,740	1,890	8.0
MCCORMICK	3,330	3,100	430	12.2
SALUDA	7,200	6,550	650	9.0
PLANNING DISTRICT III	105,850	97,850	8,000	7.6
CHESTER	15,590	14,240	1,350	8.7
LANCASTER	24,100	22,630	1,470	6.1
UNION	14,350	12,750	1,600	11.2
YORK	51,780	48,200	3,580	6.9
PLANNING DISTRICT IV	220,610	209,020	11,590	5.3
FAIRFIELD	10,630	9,830	800	7.5
LEXINGTON	66,290	62,910	3,380	5.1
NEWBERRY	17,160	16,200	960	5.6
RICHLAND	126,520	120,060	6,460	5.1
PLANNING DISTRICT V	110,520	101,740	8,780	7.9
AIKEN	43,280	39,990	3,290	7.6
ALLENDALE	4,060	3,660	400	9.9
BAMBERG	7,460	6,920	540	7.2
BARNWELL	9,580	8,760	820	8.6
CALHOUN	7,810	7,370	440	5.6
ORANGEBURG	38,350	35,050	3,300	8.6
PLANNING DISTRICT VI	74,020	68,160	5,860	7.9
CLARENDON	12,580	11,570	1,010	8.0
KERSHAW	18,170	16,880	1,290	7.1
LEE	7,480	6,890	590	7.9
SUMTER	35,780	32,810	2,970	8.3
PLANNING DISTRICT VII	141,910	130,370	11,540	8.1
CHESTERFIELD	19,240	17,970	1,270	6.6
DARLINGTON	28,340	26,020	2,320	8.2
DILLON	13,980	12,830	1,150	8.2
FLORENCE	51,530	47,990	3,540	6.9
MARION	16,350	14,640	1,710	10.5
MARLBORO	12,490	10,950	1,540	12.3
PLANNING DISTRICT VIII	92,860	85,210	7,650	8.2
GEORGETOWN	18,740	16,790	1,950	10.4
HORRY	56,440	52,320	4,120	7.3
WILLIAMSBURG	17,700	16,110	1,590	9.0
PLANNING DISTRICT IX	176,510	165,120	11,390	6.5
BERKELEY	38,800	36,350	2,450	6.3
CHARLESTON	113,690	106,400	7,290	6.4
DORCHESTER	24,010	22,370	1,640	6.8
PLANNING DISTRICT X	54,020	49,840	4,180	7.7
BEAUFORT	27,510	25,730	1,780	6.5
COLLETON	13,080	11,750	1,330	10.2
HAMPTON	7,500	6,870	630	8.4
JASPER	5,950	5,500	450	7.6

1/ These data are projected from 1981 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark.
2/ Includes workers involved in labor management disputes.

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis/LMIA

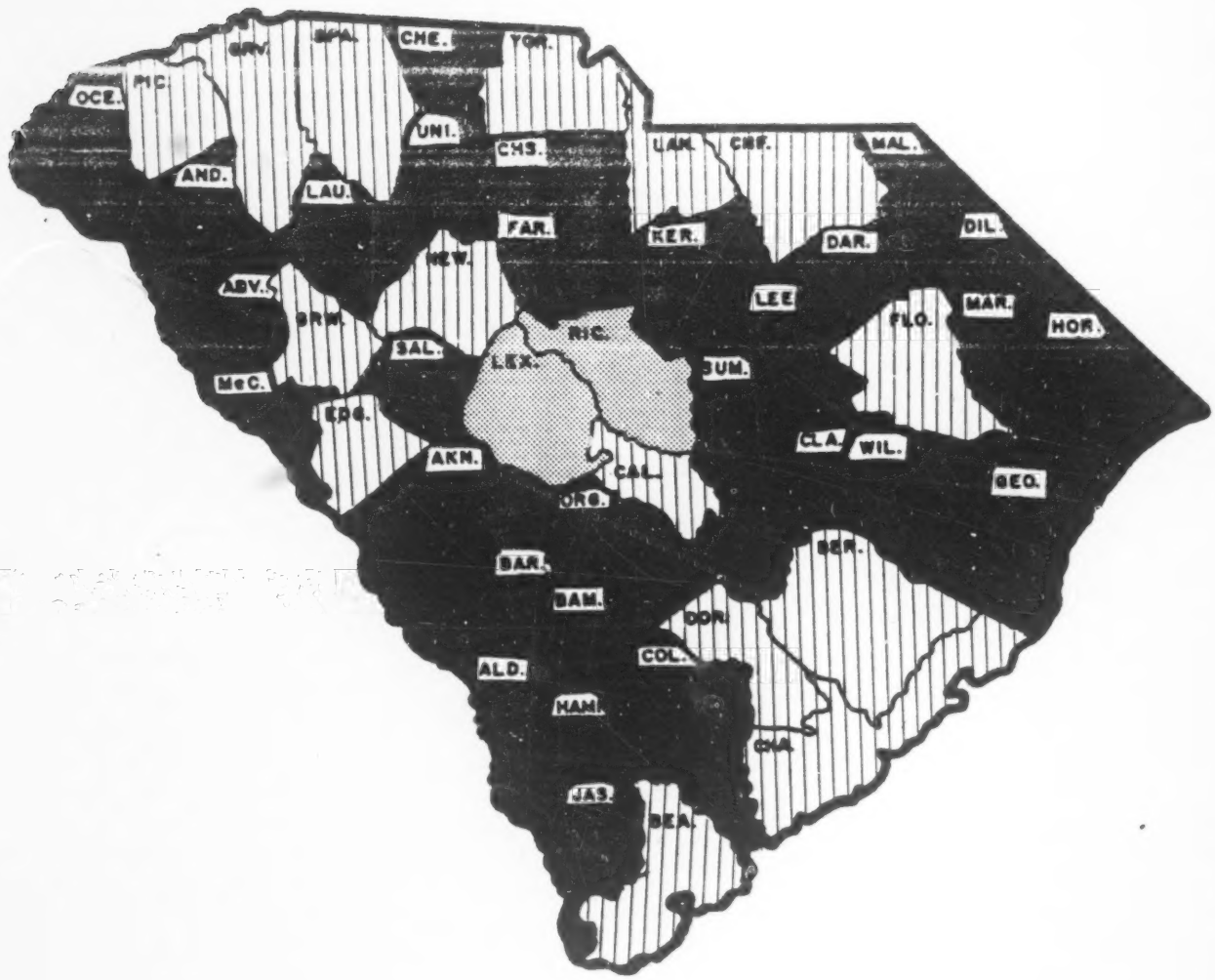
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX
PROJECTED 1983

AGE	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
TOTAL	1,460,000	1,358,000	102,000	7.0
WHITE MALES	609,270	583,200	26,070	4.3
16-17	23,280	18,050	5,230	22.5
18-19	26,390	23,510	2,880	10.9
20-24	88,280	82,290	5,990	6.8
25-34	188,630	182,690	5,940	3.2
35-44	111,440	109,220	2,220	2.0
45-64	153,290	149,860	3,430	2.2
65+	17,980	17,610	370	2.1
NONWHITES MALES	212,440	186,370	26,070	12.3
16-17	9,000	5,790	3,210	35.7
18-19	13,380	9,540	3,840	28.7
20-24	36,220	28,630	7,590	21.0
25-34	64,070	57,950	6,120	9.6
35-44	34,480	32,360	2,120	6.2
45-64	46,630	44,100	2,530	5.4
65+	8,640	7,990	650	7.5
WHITE FEMALES	442,690	416,620	26,070	5.9
16-17	15,540	12,260	3,280	21.1
18-19	19,700	17,120	2,580	13.1
20-24	63,840	57,640	6,200	9.7
25-34	138,570	130,380	8,190	5.9
35-44	92,560	89,490	3,070	3.3
45-64	102,840	100,260	2,580	2.5
65+	9,650	9,470	180	1.9
NONWHITE FEMALES	195,650	171,850	23,800	12.2
16-17	8,320	5,550	2,770	33.3
18-19	13,030	8,790	4,240	32.5
20-24	32,970	25,120	7,850	23.8
25-34	54,160	6,820	4,050	7.5
35-44	38,150	35,580	2,570	6.7
45-64	43,940	41,680	2,260	5.1
65+	5,090	5,020	70	1.4

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission and the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory's Labor Market Projection Model.

NOTE: Components may not add due to rounding.

Unemployment Rates by County
1981



S.C. Employment Security Commission
Research & Analysis/LMIA

- 8.5% and over
- 6.5% to 8.4%
- 4.5% to 6.4%
- less than 4.5%

LABOR FORCE STATUS OF CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL
POPULATION 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER
1981

	CIVILIAN NONINST. POPULATION	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
TOTAL	2,253,000	1,417,000	1,298,000	119,000	8.4
MEN	1,035,000	782,000	725,000	57,000	7.3
WOMEN	1,218,000	636,000	574,000	62,000	9.8
MEN (20+)	927,000	729,000	680,000	49,000	6.8
WOMEN (20+)	1,083,000	584,000	536,000	48,000	8.2
BOTH SEXES (16-19)	243,000	105,000	83,000	22,000	20.9
WHITE	1,554,000	986,000	931,000	55,000	5.5
MEN	733,000	566,000	540,000	26,000	4.6
WOMEN	820,000	420,000	391,000	29,000	6.8
MEN (20+)	667,000	529,000	507,000	23,000	4.3
WOMEN (20+)	739,000	383,000	362,000	21,000	5.5
BOTH SEXES (16-19)	149,000	73,000	62,000	11,000	14.9
BLACK	679,000	419,000	356,000	63,000	15.1
MEN	294,000	210,000	179,000	31,000	14.7
WOMEN	385,000	209,000	177,000	32,000	15.4
MEN (20+)	254,000	194,000	167,000	27,000	13.7
WOMEN (20+)	333,000	195,000	169,000	26,000	13.2
BOTH SEXES (16-19)	91,000	31,000	20,000	11,000	35.5

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

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S.C. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY SEX AND RACE

	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1970	1960	1950
TOTAL	8.4	6.9	5.0	5.7	7.2	7.0	8.8	5.9	3.8	4.1	3.4
MEN	7.3	6.2	3.0	4.2	5.8	5.0	7.6	4.2	2.6	3.4	2.9
WOMEN	9.8	7.7	7.6	7.6	9.0	9.6	10.2	8.2	5.5	5.7	4.3
MEN (20+)	6.8	5.7	2.7	2.9	5.0	4.2	6.6	3.5	2.1	INA	INA
WOMEN (20+)	8.2	7.1	6.0	6.0	7.5	8.6	8.6	7.0	4.9	INA	INA
BOTH SEXES (16-19)	20.9	13.5	14.5	20.5	17.2	15.4	22.4	16.7	10.4	INA	INA
WHITE	5.5	4.9	4.4	4.8	5.9	5.6	7.3	4.7	2.8	3.6	3.2
MEN	4.6	4.2	2.5	3.5	5.2	4.3	6.1	3.1	1.9	2.9	2.7
WOMEN	6 8	5.9	6.7	6.4	6.9	7.6	9.0	6.9	4.1	5.4	4.0
MEN (20+)	4.3	3.9	2.4	2.4	4.3	3.6	5.4	2.8	1.5	INA	INA
WOMEN (20+)	5.5	5.4	5.3	4.7	6.1	6.8	7.7	6.5	3.7	INA	INA
BOTH SEXES (16-19)	14.9	9.2	13.3	18.6	14.6	13.7	15.6	9.5	8.0	INA	INA
NONWHITE	15.1	11.9	6.9	8.5	11.3	11.3	13.2	9.4	6.5	5.0	3.9
MEN	14.7	12.0	4.3	6.5	8.1	7.8	12.6	7.7	4.6	4.3	3.2
WOMEN	15.4	11.9	10.1	10.9	14.7	15.3	13.9	11.5	8.9	6.2	5.0
MEN (20+)	13.7	11.1	3.6	3.9	7.9	6.6	10.0	5.8	3.8	INA	INA
WOMEN (20+)	13.2	10.7	7.8	9.4	12.6	13.3	10.2	8.2	7.8	INA	INA
BOTH SEXES (16-19)	35.5	25.7	20.0	25.8	25.9	22.6	40.0	INA	15.9	INA	INA

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); U.S. Department of Labor

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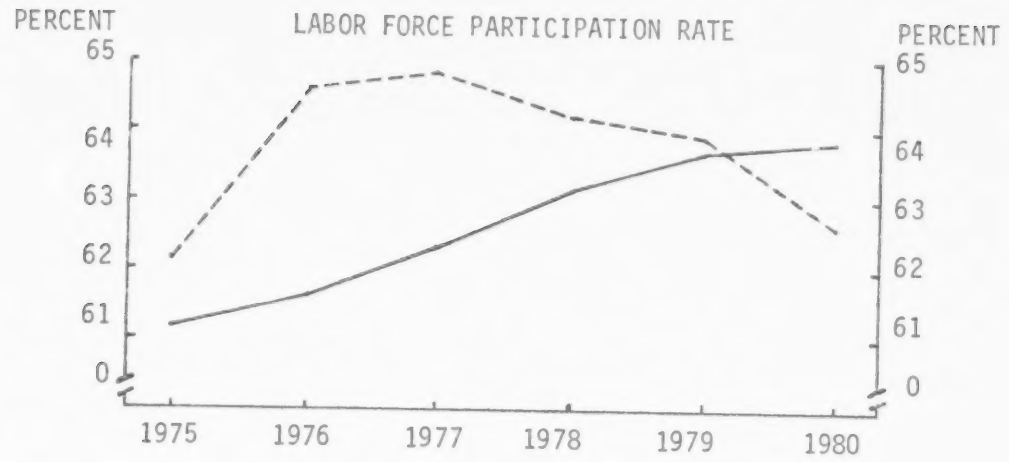
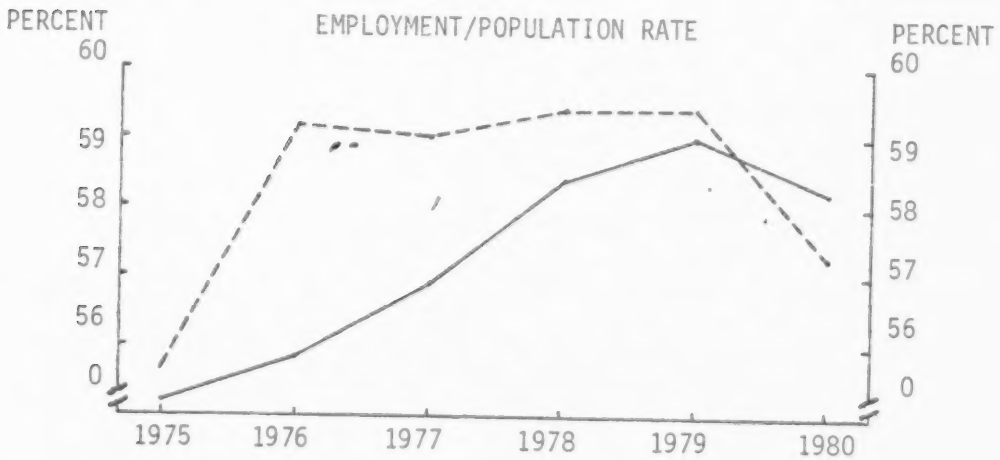
LABOR MARKET TRENDS FOR PERSONS 16 AND OVER





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SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis

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LABOR MARKET TRENDS FOR ADULT MEN 20 AND OVER

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis

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LABOR MARKET TRENDS FOR ADULT WOMEN 20 AND OVER

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis

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LABOR MARKET TRENDS FOR NONWHITES 16 AND OVER

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis

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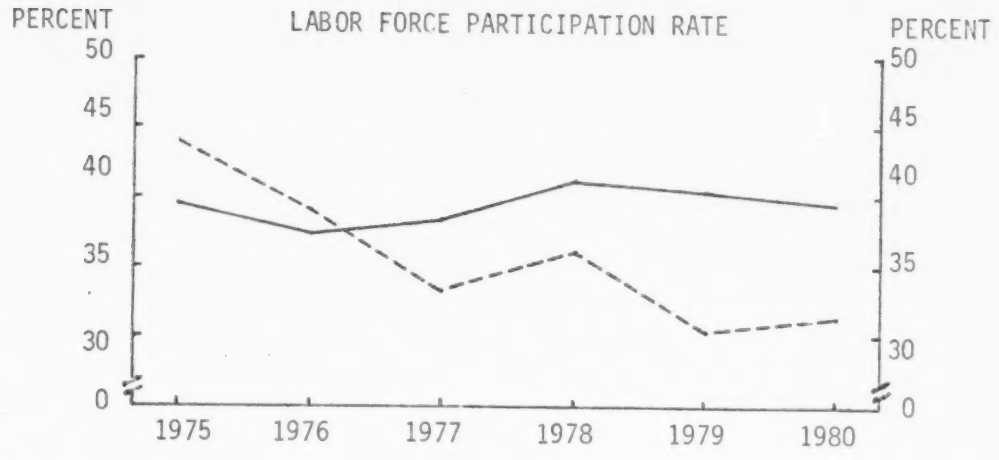
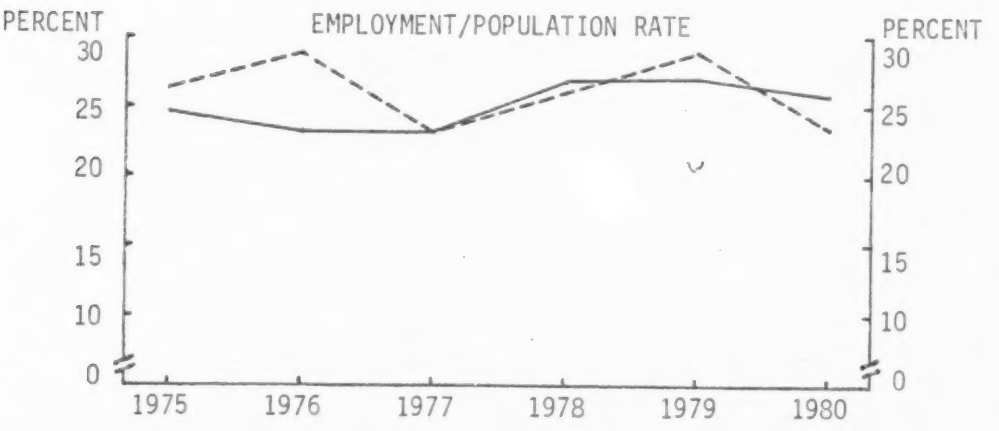
LABOR MARKET TRENDS FOR NONWHITE TEENAGERS 16-19





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SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis

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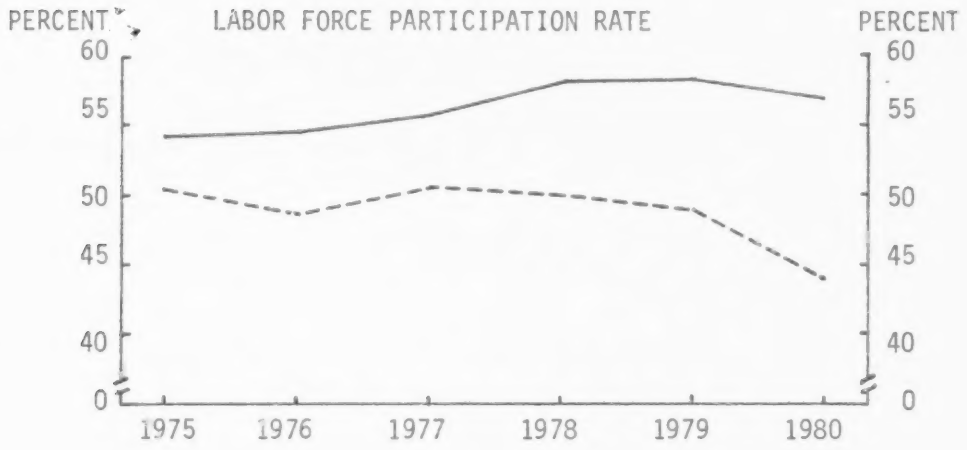
LABOR MARKET TRENDS FOR TEENAGERS 16-19



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SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis

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NONFARM WAGE

AND

SALARY EMPLOYMENT

SOUTH CAROLINA

ANNUAL PLANNING

INFORMATION

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
--1981--

South Carolina's wage and salary employment managed a slight increase in 1981 despite prevailing recessionary conditions. The upturn of 7,600 could be directly traced to continued expansion in the trade and services industries. Other areas were not so fortunate, however. Hit hardest by 1981's high interest rates and slackened consumer demand were manufacturing and construction. Government employment also recorded a drop as the effects of President Reagan's budget cuts began to be felt in all sectors. In fact, for the first time since 1953, wage and salary jobs in government did not increase.

On the positive side, wholesale and retail trade registered a surprisingly strong year in 1981 with employment rising 6,200. The vast majority of the gain occurred in retail trade. Within this industry, eating and drinking places were the center of activity as South Carolinians continued the trend of eating more meals away from home. This pattern follows the national tendency where it is now estimated that better than 50% of all food is eaten in restaurants and/or fast food outlets. The consistent annual growth in eating and drinking place employment could be interrupted in 1982 as the recession forces individuals to reevaluate their spending habits. Also in retail trade, wage and salary jobs in the automotive dealer and service station industry declined for the second year in a row. This reduction was expected for two primary reasons. First, demand for new cars has been exceptionally low. Second, many full-service gasoline stations have been converted to self-service establishments while a substantial number of gasoline-associated businesses have completely closed as demand for their product has dropped.

The other big gainer in 1981 was services and miscellaneous employment. This industry's employment climbed 6,900 above 1980's level, thanks in large part to a strong tourist season connected with the steadying of gasoline prices and to a sustained climb in the health services field. The only other major industry divisions to experience employment advances over the year were finance, insurance, and real estate, and transportation and public utilities, with respective expansions of 1,800 and 900.

Manufacturing of goods slowed throughout the state during the year in practically every industry group. With both durable and nondurable good employment decreasing in 1981, the net effect for total manufacturing was a slide of 4,000. This decline followed on the heels of a 7,200 drop between 1979 and 1980. Feeling the brunt of the downturn was textile mill products. A major employer in the state, textiles lost 3,800 workers over the year with the heaviest losses concentrated in weaving mills, and yarn and thread mills. Also hurt were: manufacturing industries which are tied to the automobile and construction sectors, such as lumber and wood products; and machinery, except electrical. Employment in these two areas fell 500 and 800, respectively. Despite the widespread turndown in manufacturing, there were exceptions. Printing and publishing registered an advance of 500 while employment in transportation equipment increased 900. Other nondurable goods climbed a substantial 1,300 as several new plants opened.

1981 was definitely not the year for the construction industry in South Carolina. An average of 2,200 fewer people were working in this sector compared to a year earlier as all types of construction activity were hit. Sky-high

interest rates wrecked many building plans, affecting both the capability of contractors to produce and the potential availability of buyers. Although the annual rise in home prices did ease somewhat, interest rates in the upper teens proved too much of a foe. The only saving grace for the industry in 1981 was the activity in the resort areas of the state, Hilton Head and Myrtle Beach. Construction in these areas continued at a solid pace in the face of the recession.

Government employment reversed a 28-year trend of annual advances by recording a decrease of 2,000 over the 12 months. Government at all levels---federal, state, and local---felt the effects of the downturn. Federal jobs were trimmed in response to the budget restraints enacted by Congress under the auspices of the Reagan administration. State and local employment cutbacks were influenced by the one-two punch of dwindling federal funds plus across-the-board reductions in state monies. In addition, the Public Service Employment Program (PSE) came to an end in September. At its peak several years earlier, this program had been responsible for approximately 10,000 jobs in the state. The only areas in government to escape 1981's budget ax with no fall in employment were state and local education.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY
MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(DATA IN THOUSANDS ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST HUNDRED)

Industry	Monthly Average 1980	Monthly Average 1981	Net Change 1980-1981	Percent Change 1980-1981
Total Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	1188.8	1196.4	+7.6	+0.6
Mining	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	392.1	388.1	-4.0	-1.0
Durable Goods	120.5	119.5	-1.0	-0.8
Nondurable Goods	271.4	268.6	-2.8	-1.0
Construction	73.4	71.2	-2.2	-3.0
General Building Contractors	27.6	26.2	-1.4	-5.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	53.0	53.9	+0.9	+1.7
Trucking and Warehousing	14.3	13.8	-0.5	-3.5
Communication	14.5	14.8	+0.3	+2.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	13.9	14.4	+0.5	+3.6
Wholesale and Retail Trade	225.1	231.3	+6.2	+2.8
Wholesale Trade	49.6	50.5	+0.9	+1.8
Retail Trade	175.5	180.8	+5.3	+3.0
General Merchandise Stores	26.3	25.9	-0.4	-1.5
Food Stores	32.8	33.8	+1.0	+3.0
Automotive Dealers and Service Stations	21.5	21.2	-0.3	-1.4
Apparel and Accessory Stores	10.3	10.9	+0.6	+5.8
Eating and Drinking Places	46.5	49.8	+3.3	+7.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	47.7	49.5	+1.8	+3.8
Banking and Credit Agencies	21.3	22.2	+0.9	+4.2
Insurance Carriers	10.9	10.8	-0.1	-0.9
Services and Miscellaneous	159.3	166.2	+6.9	+4.3
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	14.6	15.7	+1.1	+7.5
Educational Services	15.8	15.7	-0.1	-0.6
Total Government	236.4	234.4	-2.0	-0.8
Total Federal Government	37.6	37.0	-0.6	-1.6
Total State Government	73.9	73.3	-0.6	-0.8
State Education	29.2	29.6	+0.4	+1.4
Other State Government	44.8	43.7	-1.1	-2.5
Total Local Government	124.9	124.1	-0.8	-0.6
Local Education	71.1	71.1	0.0	0.0
Other Local Government	53.8	53.0	-0.8	-1.5

NOTE: Totals may not add exactly because of rounding. All data are adjusted to a first quarter 1981 benchmark level.

TOTAL MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(DATA IN THOUSANDS ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST HUNDRED)

Industry	Monthly Average 1980	Monthly Average 1981	Net Change 1980-1981	Percent Change 1980-1981
Manufacturing	392.1	388.1	-4.0	-1.0
Durable Goods	120.5	119.5	-1.0	-0.8
Lumber and Wood Products	14.8	14.3	-0.5	-3.4
Logging Camps, Sawmills, and Planing Mills	8.5	8.1	-0.4	-4.7
Furniture and Fixtures	4.8	5.0	+0.2	+4.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.9	10.7	-0.2	-1.8
Primary Metal Industries	7.6	7.6	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	14.3	14.7	+0.4	+2.8
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.9	6.1	+0.2	+3.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	31.3	30.5	-0.8	-2.6
Metalworking Machinery	5.2	5.0	-0.2	-3.8
Special Industry Machinery	9.4	8.9	-0.5	-5.3
Electric and Electronic Equipment	22.0	21.6	-0.4	-1.8
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.3	7.9	-0.4	-4.8
Transportation Equipment	4.2	5.1	+0.9	+21.4
Instruments and Related Products	6.0	5.9	-0.1	-1.7
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	4.7	4.2	-0.5	-10.6
Nondurable Goods	271.4	268.6	-2.8	-1.0
Food and Kindred Products	14.4	14.1	-0.3	-2.1
Textile Mill Products	136.9	133.1	-3.8	-2.8
Weaving Mills, Cotton	40.8	38.9	-1.9	-4.7
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	43.3	41.9	-1.4	-3.2
Knitting Mills	11.3	11.2	-0.1	-0.9
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	18.3	18.3	0.0	0.0
Floor Covering Mills	3.1	3.0	-0.1	-3.2
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.8	10.3	-0.5	-4.6
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.1	6.2	+0.1	+1.6
Apparel and Other Textile Products	46.4	46.7	+0.3	+0.6
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.3	10.1	-0.2	-1.9
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.0	16.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	6.9	7.2	+0.3	+4.3
Paper and Allied Products	14.0	13.9	-0.1	-0.7
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.4	3.5	+0.1	+2.9
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.7	4.5	-0.2	-4.3
Printing and Publishing	7.5	8.0	+0.5	+6.7
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.3	32.7	-0.6	-1.8
Other Nondurable Goods	19.0	20.3	+1.3	+6.8

NOTE: Totals may not add exactly because of rounding. All data are adjusted to a first quarter 1981 benchmark level.

AVERAGE MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT COVERED BY THE
SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY LAW
FOR SOUTH CAROLINA

Industry	3rd Qtr. 1980	3rd Qtr. 1981	Net Change
Total	1,151,310	1,167,980	+ 16,670
Agric., Forestry & Fishing	12,250	12,295	+ 45
Mining	1,910	1,895	- 15
Construction	74,995	71,900	- 3,095
Manufacturing	385,330	393,455	+ 8,125
Transportation & P. U.	49,090	50,455	+ 1,365
Wholesale & Retail Trade	228,815	239,405	+ 10,590
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	46,710	48,855	+ 2,145
Services	141,840	147,185	+ 5,345
Nonclassifiable Establishments	0	1,110	+ 1,110
State Government	63,085	60,760	- 2,325
Local Government	109,565	104,535	- 5,030
Federal Government	37,720	36,130	- 1,590

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY IN SOUTH CAROLINA WITH NET CHANGE
AND PERCENT CHANGE - 1980-1985

	1980	Projected 1985	Net Change 1980-1985	Percent Change 1980-1985
Total All Industries 1/	1,187,400	1,317,935	130,535	11.0%
Mining	1,900	1,885	-15	-.8
Construction	73,000	74,065	1,065	1.5
Manufacturing	392,300	434,715	42,415	10.8
Durable Goods	119,900	145,675	25,775	21.5
Lumber & Wood Prod.	14,800	16,845	2,045	13.8
Furniture & Fixtures	4,800	5,465	665	13.9
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	11,200	11,825	625	5.6
Primary Metals	7,400	9,000	1,600	21.6
Fabricated Metal	14,100	18,000	3,900	27.7
Machinery, Except Elect.	31,400	40,430	9,030	28.8
Electric & Elect. Equip.	21,600	27,430	5,830	27.0
Trans. Equipment	3,900	4,150	250	6.4
Instruments & Related	6,000	7,000	1,000	16.7
Misc. Manufacturing	4,700	5,535	835	17.8
Nondurable Goods	272,400	289,045	16,645	6.1
Food & Kindred Prod.	14,400	15,430	1,030	7.2
Tobacco Manuf.	500	490	-10	-2.0
Textile Mill Prod.	137,900	142,950	5,050	3.7
Apparel & Other Tex. Prod.	46,500	50,795	4,295	9.2
Paper & Allied Prod.	14,000	14,875	875	6.2
Printing & Publishing	7,400	7,950	550	7.4
Chemicals & Allied Prod.	33,500	36,545	3,045	9.1
Petroleum & Coal	400	375	-25	-6.2
Rubber & Misc. Prod.	17,700	19,475	1,775	10.0
Leather & Leather Prod.	100	155	55	55.0
Trans., & Public Utilities	59,200	64,985	5,785	9.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	223,900	268,985	45,085	20.1
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	47,500	54,135	6,635	14.0
Services	285,000	312,970	27,970	9.8
Government 2/	104,600	106,190	1,590	1.5

SOURCE: Research and Analysis, South Carolina Employment Security Commission.

1/ Excludes agricultural production workers, self-employed, unpaid family workers, workers in private household, and military personnel.

2/ Includes all Federal Government employees, all State and Local Government employees except those in education and hospitals which are included in Servi.

DEVELOPMENTS IN EARNINGS AND THE WORKWEEK IN 1981

Despite a sharp drop in the number of production workers employed in manufacturing, 1981's average workweek remained suprisingly strong considering the recessionary economic conditions. The workweek for South Carolina's manufacturing employees averaged 40.4 hours for the 12 months of 1981 while the corresponding figure for 1980 was 40.3. Consistency was the primary reason for the over-the-year rise as the workweek managed a level of at least 40 hours in all months but one, that being September. Hours worked in both durable and nondurable good industries increased overall, although several sectors within these industries did witness downturns. Examples of industries with negative workweek movements between 1980 and 1981 were: lumber and wood products; stone, clay, and glass products; fabricated metal products; food and kindred products; and floor covering mills.

Hourly earnings in manufacturing reached new highs with the monthly average for 1981 hitting $6.18. This represented a substantial $ .59 expansion over the rate paid a year earlier. Wages for workers in durable goods at $6.36 averaged slightly higher than the $6.09 an hour recorded in nondurables. The highest level of pay was found in paper and allied products where production employees were approaching $10.00 an hour by the end of 1981.

Average weekly earnings followed the same general pattern as hourly earnings, and reached $249.67 for all manufacturing production workers in 1981. This compared with $225.28 from a year earlier. Again, durable goods outdistanced nondurable goods with a weekly average of $258.22 versus $246.04.

EARNINGS AND HOURS COMPARISON BY INDUSTRY
1980 - 1981

Industry	Weekly Hours		Hourly Earnings		Weekly Earnings	
	1981	1980	1981	1980	1981	1980
Manufacturing	40.4	40.3	$6.18	$5.59	$249.67	$225.28
Durable Goods	40.6	40.3	$6.36	$5.71	$258.22	$230.11
Lumber and Wood Products	40.7	41.3	$5.37	$4.85	$218.56	$200.30
Funiture and Fixtures	39.1	38.2	$5.19	$4.86	$202.93	$185.65
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	42.9	43.1	$6.99	$6.14	$299.87	$264.33
Fabricated Metal Products	40.1	41.0	$5.94	$5.55	$238.19	$227.55
Machinery, Except Electrical	41.1	40.9	$6.81	$6.18	$279.89	$252.76
Electric and Electronic Equip.	39.5	38.7	$5.86	$5.24	$231.47	$202.79
Instruments and Related Products	39.2	37.8	$5.62	$5.15	$220.30	$194.67
Nondurable Goods	40.4	40.3	$6.09	$5.53	$246.04	$222.86
Food and Kindred Products	38.8	39.6	$5.36	$4.92	$207.97	$194.83
Textile Mill Products	40.8	40.7	$5.75	$5.25	$234.60	$213.68
Apparel and Other Textile Mill Prod.	37.4	37.4	$4.49	$4.13	$167.93	$154.46
Paper and Allied Products	43.0	42.9	$9.04	$8.28	$388.72	$355.21
Printing and Publishing	37.3	37.6	$6.65	$6.08	$248.04	$228.61
Chemicals and Allied Products	41.5	41.1	$8.49	$7.69	$352.34	$316.06

EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY

SOUTH CAROLINA ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION

EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK BY OCCUPATION
1978 - 1985

The occupational trends in South Carolina are affected by many different factors, with generally the strongest being the demand by consumers for products, services, or goods. Occupational employment is also affected by technological developments, organization, and supply-demand conditions of other occupations. Generally, when discussing occupations, they are grouped into the following four categories: 1)white-collar workers--professionals and technicians, managers and officers, sales, and clerical workers; 2)blue-collar workers--craft and kindred, operatives, and laborers; 3)service workers; and 4)farm workers. Since farm workers and self-employed workers are excluded from the OES survey program, these workers are not within the scope of this report.

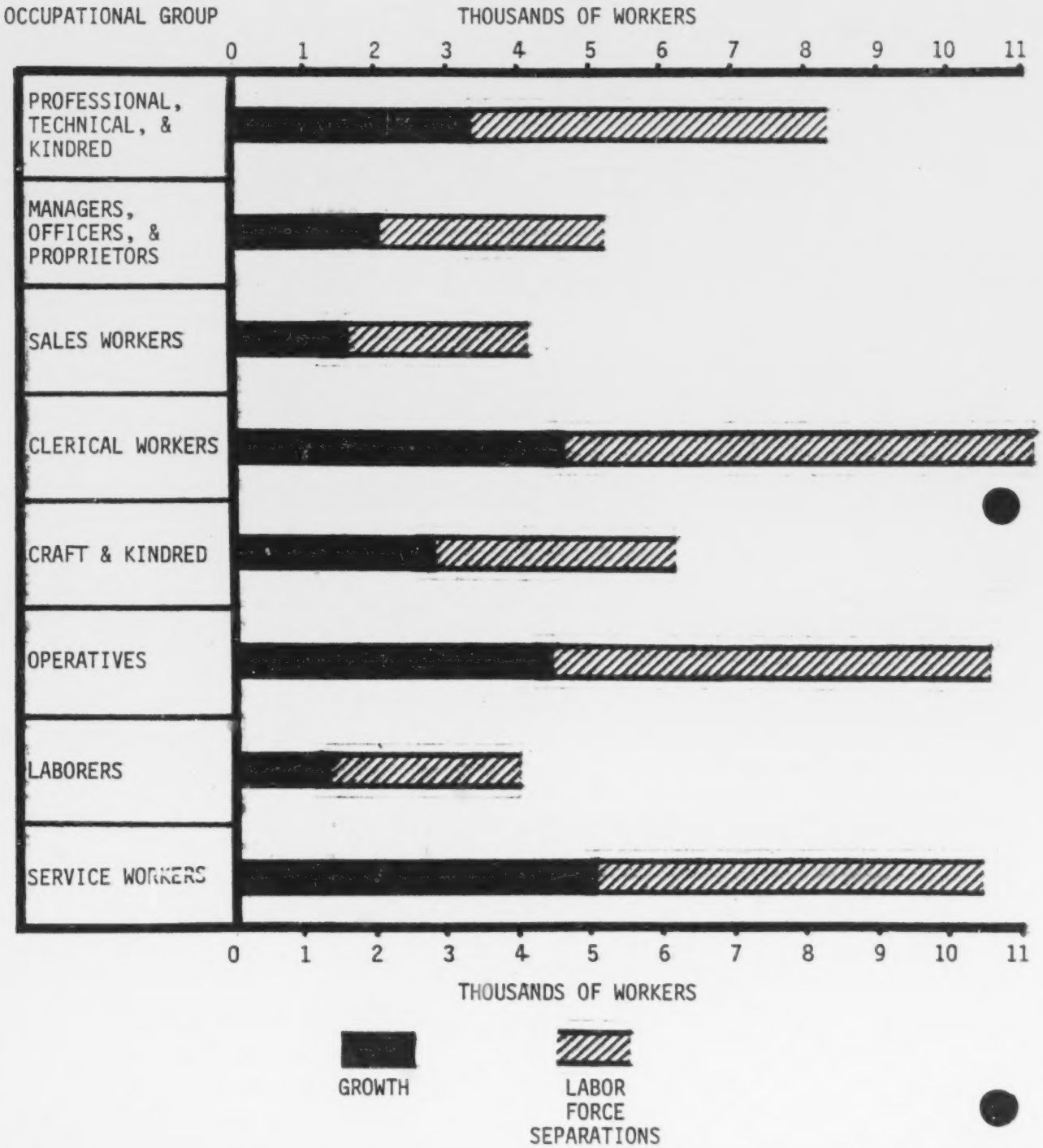
In 1978, employment for all occupations was estimated at 1,135,010. Projections indicate that by 1985, this figure will have grown by 16%, or 182,510 workers. Approximately 46% of the jobs added through 1985 will be in the white-collar category. White-collar employment is projected to increase by 17.5% between 1978 and 1985, adding 84,000 workers to the 1978 white-collar employment total of 481,010. The growth in white-collar employment is indicative of the growing demand for workers to perform jobs in research and development, health and educational services, and the broadening clerical fields created by an expanding economy.

Blue-collar employment is expected to expand by 62,850 workers, or 12.2%, between 1978 and 1985. This projected growth will increase blue-collar employment from an estimated 514,660 in 1978 to 577,510 in 1985. Blue-collar employment expansion is projected to represent 34% of the expected increase in total nonfarm wage and salary employment. As the state continues to diversify its industrial base and add more manufacturing industries, the number of blue-collar workers will continue to increase.

The number of service workers is projected to increase by 35,660, or 25.6%, for the period 1978-1985. This growth rate will increase the estimated employment in this category to 175,000 in 1985. The increase in the number of service workers reflects the upward trend in the service producing industries, which is being influenced by an expanding population, rising personal income, increased leisure time, and an increasing concern for personal security.

Annual average job openings for a particular occupation are created by a combination of two factors. The first is openings due to new jobs created by either growth or expansion in the economy. The second component includes openings due to worker separations from the labor force due to death, retirement, disability, or other reasons. Total annual average job openings for all occupations should number approximately 60,990 between 1978 and 1985, with an estimated 43%, or 26,070 openings, due to growth. The balance of the openings (57%) will be due to labor force separations. Previous studies have shown that occupations with a high percentage of female workers tend to have somewhat higher replacement needs, since women are more likely to withdraw from the labor force because of family responsibilities. Although recent studies indicate that the percentage of female separations is still higher, the difference is declining. This occurrence indicates that women are staying in the labor force longer and withdrawing less for family obligations, thereby balancing a career and family.

TOTAL ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH AND
OPENINGS DUE TO LABOR FORCE SEPARATIONS
SOUTH CAROLINA 1978-1985



SOURCE: Research & Analysis, South Carolina Employment Security Commission

The Professional and Technical occupations include workers concerned with the theoretical or practical aspects of a wide array of fields. In addition, the category includes workers engaged in technical work actually utilizing the theoretical knowledge of fundamental principles acquired through formal post high school training, or equivalent on-the-job training. This major occupational category is projected to expand by 23,550 workers from 1978 through 1985. This 14.7% growth will raise the estimated 1978 employment level of 160,510 to approximately 184,060 through 1985.

A growing population and greater consumer awareness will spur an increase in the efforts toward greater energy production, transportation, and environmental protection. These efforts will contribute to a rising demand for scientists, engineers, and technicians. The fast growing areas of the medical and health professions will be greatly affected by the aging of the population and its greater health consciousness. Those occupations associated with the continued development and utilization of computers are projected to continue to expand rapidly.

Approximately 8,430 annual average openings are expected in the professional and technical category between 1978 and 1985. An estimated 40% of these openings will be due to growth, with the balance due to labor force separations.

Managers, Officers, and Proprietors are comprised of people concerned with policy making, planning, organizing, staffing, and directing people or the activities of a company or establishment workforce. In 1978, this occupational group accounted for an estimated 78,640 workers, or 6.9% of the total nonfarm wage and salary employment. A growth rate of over 18% is projected for this category, increasing its total to 93,080 by 1985. For the study period 1978 through 1985, an estimated 5,260 annual average job openings are expected for Managers and Officers. Approximately 40% of these openings are accountable to growth in the economy.

Changes in business size and organizational structure have resulted in divergent growth trends among managers. Many areas of business are increasingly dominated by large corporations and chain operations, decreasing the opportunities for self-employed managers. However, the demand for salaried managers will increase, giving rise to management specialists who operate corporate-owned establishments and administer research and development programs. The expanding service industries are expected to provide more opportunities for managers than the manufacturing sector.

The occupational category of Sales Workers is comprised of two types of sales people--those that sell where knowledge of the goods or services is required, and those that sell where that knowledge is not required. Sales workers numbered approximately 58,680 in 1978, and are projected to increase by 12,320 through 1985. This level reflects an increase of 21.0%, bringing the 1985 employment total for this category to 71,000. Projections indicate that 4,180 annual average job openings will occur from 1978 through 1985 in sales. Approximately 42% of these openings, or 1,760 positions, will be due to expansion in the economy. The remaining 2,420 annual average openings will be due to labor force separations.

Two primary factors influence the expansion of sales workers--growth of the population and business expansion. These factors, in conjunction with the increased expansion and longer operating hours of retail merchandising

facilities in suburban areas, will continue to increase the demand for sales workers. This demand will be tempered somewhat by the changing techniques in merchandising. Two of the labor-saving techniques that are receiving widespread use are self-service and computerized checkout counters.

The people classified as Clerical Workers are charged with handling the avalanche of paperwork generated by business and government. In 1978, clerical employment totaled 183,180, representing 16.1% of the total nonfarm wage and salary employment. Projections indicate this occupational group will account for approximately 216,870 workers by 1985, a growth rate of 18.4%. These same projections indicate that for each year between 1978 and 1985, there will be approximately 11,090 annual average job openings, making clerical workers the occupational category with the highest number of annual openings for the study period. Approximately 4,810 of these positions, or 43%, are expected to be attributable to growth in the economy. The remaining 6,280 positions, or 57%, are due to labor force separations.

Technological developments in information processing systems, office equipment, and communication systems are all expected to offset the employment of various occupations within the clerical sector. The use of computers to store information and perform routine repetitive clerical calculation will reduce demand for filing, payroll, bookkeeping, and billing clerks. At the same time this increased use of computers will raise the demand for computer data entry or peripheral equipment operators. The demand for stenographers not trained as court reporters will continue to be adversely affected by advances in dictation machines. Technological developments will not affect many types of clerical workers whose responsibilities include a high degree of public or personal contact, such as secretaries and receptionists. In addition, the demand for secretaries and receptionists will be increased due to the rapid expansion of such industries as medical and health services and miscellaneous business services.

Craft and Kindred Workers are described as workers in occupations requiring special skills, especially the manual arts. This occupational group accounted for an estimated 160,950 workers in 1978, and is projected to increase to 181,240 by 1985. This expansion represents a growth rate of 12.6%. In addition, there are expected to be 6,270 annual average job openings for the study period of 1978 through 1985. An estimated 46% of these openings can be traced to expansion in the economy, while the balance will be attributable to labor force separations.

Construction craft workers, mechanics, repairers, and installers represent approximately 48% of the craft and kindred workforce. Together these sectors will represent close to 40% of the expected employment gain for the craft and kindred category. Construction trades are expected to grow as the need for new buildings and homes continues to rise. However, interest rates will continue to affect the actual building of these structures. Mechanics and repairers will expand as the need to repair automobiles, computers, office machines, appliances, and industrial machinery rises.

The occupational category Operatives includes those workers tied closely to the production of goods through some physical work or mechanical action, primarily in the manufacturing industries. Growth for the operatives category is projected to be 14.9%, increasing the 1978 employment total of 271,790 to 304,170 by 1985. These projections also attribute 10,870 annual average job openings in the state to the operatives category, with 43% of these openings due to economic growth and the balance due to labor market separations.

Two factors have a direct impact on the employment of workers in operatives--expansion in the manufacturing sector and improved manufacturing processes. Projections indicate that the manufacturing industry will not grow as fast as the average for all industries. Also, industries are rapidly trying to improve their production processes, thereby improving productivity. Both of these events will temper the growth of employment in operatives. However, transportation operatives, primarily truck drivers and route workers, are expected to increase faster than average as the transportation industry expands.

Laborers are workers that do not require previous experience in a specific occupation, although a familiarity with the occupational environment may be necessary or very desirable. Projections indicate that the laborer category will expand by 12.4% between 1978 and 1985. This expansion will raise the group's employment from 81,920 to 92,100 by 1985. The laborer category is also expected to provide 4,070 annual average job openings for the years 1978 through 1985. The principle source of 36% of these openings will be growth in the economy and the balance will be labor force separations.

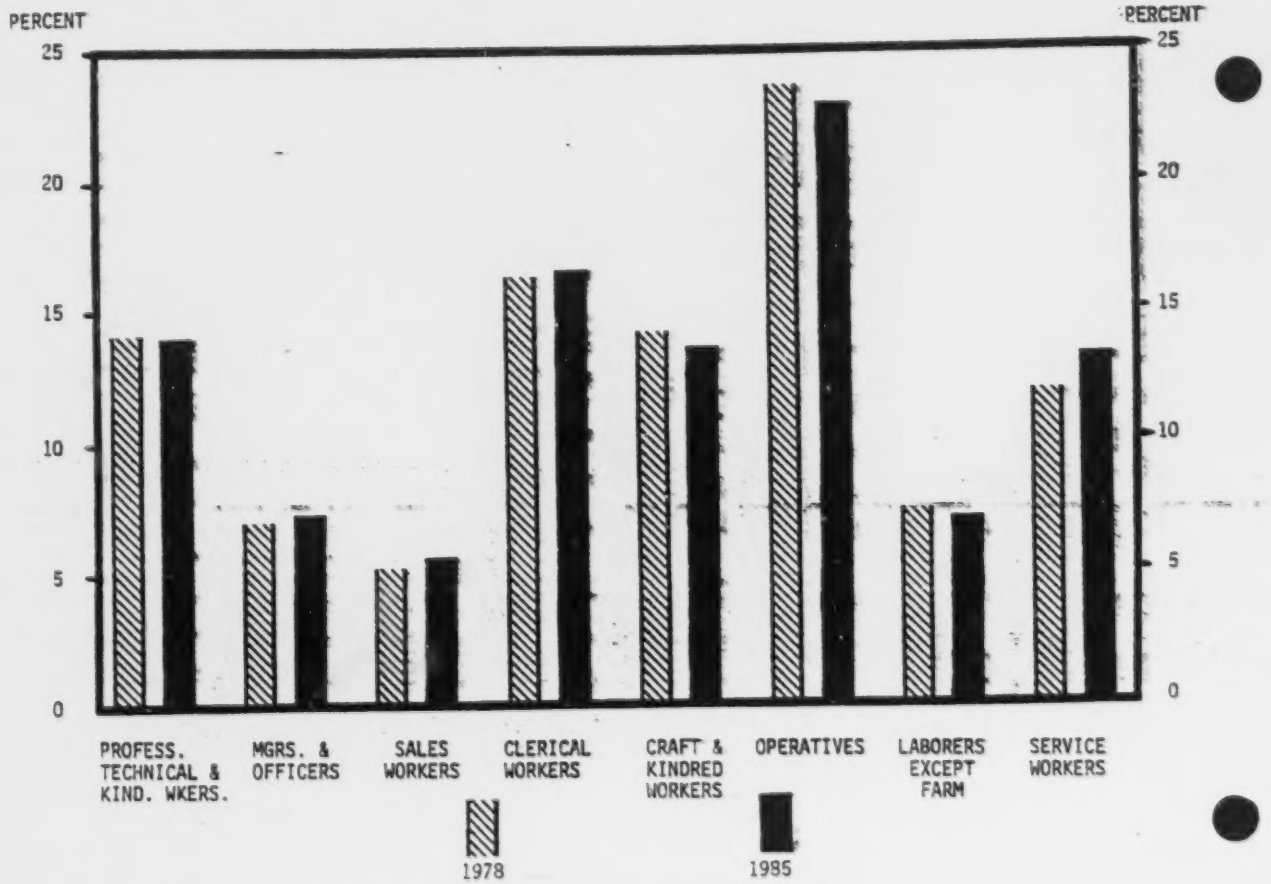
Employment demand in this occupational category will be greatly affected by rising worker output, resulting from the increasing substitution of machinery for manual labor. With an increasing number of plants installing integrated systems for processing and handling materials and equipment, there will be a decided effect on demand for nonfarm labor employment.

Service Workers perform a wide variety of functions. These functions range from security to food and beverage services, from cleaning services to personal or business services. In 1978, the number of service workers was estimated to be 139,340. The 1985 employment figure is projected to be 175,000, for a 25.6% rate of growth. Annual average openings are projected to be 10,820 between 1978 and 1985. Growth in the economy of the state is projected to account for 47% of these annual openings, while the remaining 53% of the openings are readily attributable to the need to replace workers who withdraw from the labor force.

Several factors are influencing the demand for service workers. These factors include population, expansion of business activity, increased leisure time, and a rising level of disposable personal income. These basic factors, for example, are the underlying reasons that the demand for commercial cleaning and protective services is expected to continue to increase. In addition, more frequent use of restaurants, beauty salons, and other leisure services is expected.

DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP IN SOUTH CAROLINA, 1978 PROJECTED 1983 AND 1985

Major Occupational Group	1978 Employment	% Dist.	1983 Employment	1985 Employment	% Dist.	1978 - 1985 Net Change	1978 - 1985 Percent Change
Total, All Occup.	1,135,010	100%	1,265,370	1,317,520	100%	182,510	16.1%
White-Collar	481,010	42.4	541,000	565,010	42.9	84,000	17.5%
Prof., Tech., Kin.	160,510	14.2	177,330	184,060	14.0	23,550	14.7%
Mgrs., Offic., Prop.	78,640	6.9	88,950	93,080	7.1	14,440	18.4%
Sales Workers	58,680	5.2	67,480	71,000	5.4	12,320	21.0%
Clerical Workers	183,180	16.1	207,240	216,870	16.4	33,690	18.4%
Blue Collar	514,660	45.3	559,560	577,510	43.8	62,850	12.2%
Craft & Kindred	160,950	14.2	175,440	181,240	13.7	20,290	12.6%
Operatives	271,790	23.9	294,920	304,170	23.1	32,380	14.9%
Laborers, Ex. Farm	81,920	7.2	89,200	92,100	7.0	10,180	12.4%
Service Workers	139,340	12.3	164,810	175,000	13.3	35,660	25.6%



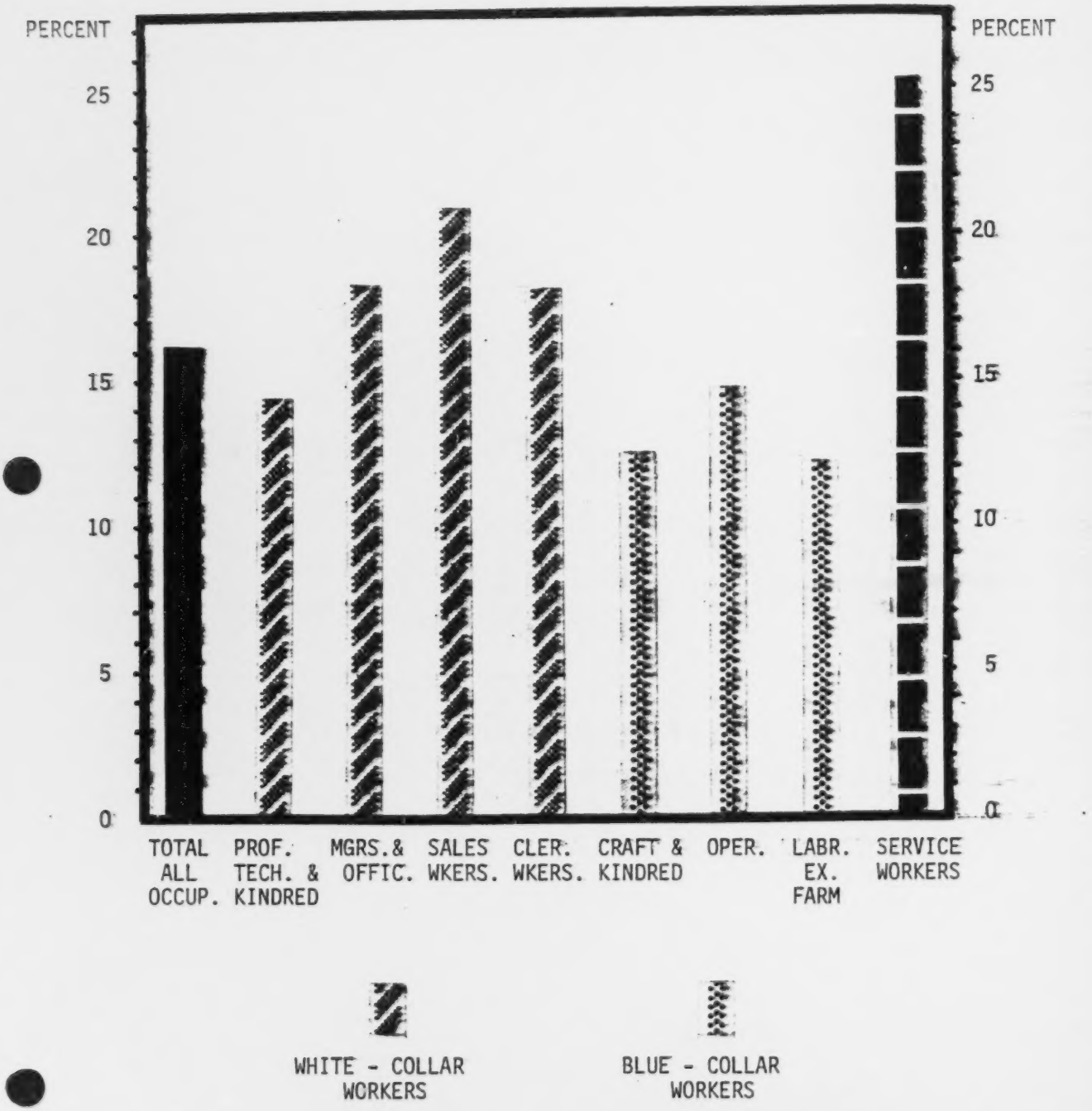
SOURCE: RESEARCH & ANALYSIS, SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

SOUTH CAROLINA

EMPLOYMENT GROWTH

BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES

1978 - 1985



SOURCE: Research & Analysis, South Carolina Employment Security Commission

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS
SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 - 1985

Major Occupational Group	Total	Openings Due To Growth Actual	%	Openings Due To Separations Actual	%
Total, All Occupations	60,990	26,070	43	34,920	57
White-Collar Workers	28,960	11,990	41	16,970	59
Professional, Technical, & Kindred	8,430	3,360	40	5,070	60
Managers, Officers, & Proprietors	5,260	2,060	39	3,200	61
Sales Workers	4,180	1,760	42	2,420	58
Clerical Workers	11,090	4,810	43	6,280	57
Blue-Collar Workers	21,210	8,980	42	12,230	58
Craft & Kindred	6,270	2,900	46	3,370	54
Operatives	10,870	4,630	43	6,240	57
Laborers	4,070	1,450	36	2,620	64
Service Workers	10,820	5,100	47	5,720	53

Source: Research and Analysis, South Carolina Employment Security Commission

OCCUPATIONS[1/] RANKED BY THE HIGHEST NUMBER
OF JOB OPENINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 - 1985

Occupation	Annual/Average Job Openings 1978-1985	Openings Due To Growth		Openings Due To Separations	
		Actual	Percent	Actual	Percent
Janitor & Sexton	2,760	1,200	43	1,560	57
Sales Clerk	1,990	780	39	1,210	61
Secretary	1,850	660	36	1,190	64
General Clerk, Office	1,460	610	42	850	58
Elementary School Teacher	1,350	300	22	1,050	78
Cashier	1,340	660	49	680	51
Waiter or Waitress	1,310	800	61	510	39
Assembler, Hand	990	690	70	300	30
Food Preparation & Service Workers, Fast Food Restaurant	940	560	60	380	40
Supervisor, Nonworking	930	410	44	520	56
Truck Driver	900	530	59	370	41
Guards & Doorkeepers	870	220	25	650	75
Sewing Machine Operator, Regular Equipment Garment	800	140	18	660	82
Secondary School Teachers	730	190	26	540	74
Manager, Store	720	290	40	430	60
Kitchen Helper	700	320	46	380	54
Helper, Trades	670	180	27	490	73
Nurses Aides/Orderlies	660	300	45	360	55
Bookkeeper, Hand	630	290	46	340	54
Nurses, Professional	600	200	33	400	67
Stock Clerks, Storeroom, Warehouse	540	300	56	240	44
Inspector	460	250	54	210	46
Gardener, Groundskeeper, Except Farm	460	150	33	310	67
Delivery &/or Route Worker	450	260	58	190	42
Typists	440	190	43	250	57
Cook, Restaurant	420	240	57	180	43
Carpenter	420	100	24	320	76
Maintenance Repairer, General Utility	410	230	56	180	44
Accounting Clerks	410	170	41	240	59
Teacher, College	410	120	29	290	71
Restaurant, Cafe, Bar Manager	380	200	53	180	47
Licensed Practical Nurse	360	140	39	220	61

Source: Research & Analysis, South Carolina Employment Security Commission

1/ Occupations with 350 or more openings.

FASTEST GROWING OCCUPATIONS[1/] IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 - 1985

Occupation	Employment 1978	1983	1985	Change Net	%
Electrical & Electronic Assemblers	160	250	290	130	81.3
Exterminators	420	630	720	300	71.4
Termite Treaters	170	260	290	120	70.6
Belt Builders	270	400	450	180	66.7
Optometrists	120	180	200	80	66.7
Die-Casting Machine Operators/ Setters	130	190	210	80	61.5
Wire Drawers	100	140	160	60	60.0
Dental Lab Technicians	370	530	590	220	59.5
Stranding Machine Operators	120	170	190	70	58.3
Optician, Dispensing &/or Optical Mechanic	180	250	280	100	55.6
Furnace Chargers	190	260	290	100	52.6
Dental Hygienists	510	690	770	260	51.0
Caster, Plastics	140	190	210	70	50.0
Coilers, Winders &/or Spoolers	100	140	150	50	50.0
Ordinary Seamer	100	140	150	50	50.0
Dental Assistants	1,230	1,670	1,840	610	49.6
Dentists	470	630	700	230	48.9
Encapsulators	210	280	310	100	47.6
Plater Helpers	210	280	310	100	47.6
Drill Press/Boring Machine - Operator	1,220	1,630	1,800	580	47.5
Furnace Operator Helper or Heater Helper	150	200	220	70	46.7
Sports Instructor	220	290	320	100	45.5
Electro-Mechanical Equipment Assembler	310	410	450	140	45.2
Heat Treater, Annealer, &/or Temperer	320	420	460	140	43.8
Electroplaters	160	210	230	70	43.8
Game Operators, Ride Operators, & Concession Workers	230	300	330	100	43.5
Medical Assistant	600	790	860	260	43.3
Food Preparation & Service Worker, Fast Food Restaurant	9,090	11,900	13,020	3,930	43.2
Host/Hostess, Restaurant, Lounge or Coffee Shop	1,090	1,410	1,540	450	41.9
Dance Instructors	170	220	240	70	41.2
Furnace Operator, Cupola Tender	170	220	240	70	41.2
Cooks, Restaurant	4,180	5,400	5,890	1,710	40.9
Pantry, Sandwich &/or Coffee Maker	440	570	620	180	40.9

Source: Research And Analysis, South Carolina Employment Security Commission

1/ Occupations that employed at least 100 workers in 1978 and grew by 40% or more between 1978 and 1985, ranked by percent change.

OCCUPATIONS[1/] WITH DECLINING EMPLOYMENT
1978 - 1985

Occupation	Employment 1978	1983	1985	Actual Change '78-'85	Annual Average Openings
Fuel Pump Attendants, Lubricators	4,710	4,590	4,540	-170	90
Section Repairers & Setters	3,140	3,110	3,100	- 40	60
Battery Loaders	2,920	2,910	2,910	- 10	60
Slubber Tenders	1,220	1,210	1,210	- 10	30
Smash Hands	850	840	840	- 10	20
Cloth Feeders &/or Back Tenders	1,090	1,040	1,020	- 70	10
Back Tenders, Cloth Printing	750	710	690	- 60	10
Dye Range Operators, Spiral-Dye-Back Tender	930	890	870	- 60	10
Cloth Printers	570	540	530	- 40	10
Tenter Frame Operator	610	590	580	- 30	10
Cloth Trimmers, Machine, Etc.	470	450	440	- 30	10
Railroad Conductors	350	330	320	- 30	10
Railroad Car Shop Repairers	350	330	320	- 30	10
Locomotive Engineers	270	250	240	- 30	10
Cloth Finishing Range Operators, Chief	430	420	410	- 20	10
Cloth Finishing Range Tender	320	310	300	- 20	10
Cloth or Carpet Winders	500	490	490	- 10	10
Card Grinders	360	350	350	- 10	10
Bleach Range Operators, Knit Goods Bleachers	350	340	340	- 10	10
Burlers	250	240	240	- 10	10
Drier Operators, Textiles & Rugs	250	240	240	- 10	10
Yard Engineers	180	170	170	- 10	10

Source: Research and Analysis, South Carolina Employment Security Commission

1/ Occupations are ranked in descending order by Annual Average Openings.

It should be noted that, of the declining occupations, 17 are textile related, and 4 are railroad related. Though employment in these occupations is declining, each will have openings available because of labor force separations.

EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK BY INDUSTRY
1978 - 1985

The economy of South Carolina has grown at an unprecedented rate over the past decade; however, projections indicate a slower rate of growth for the future. The state is continuing to court new industries to employ the expanding labor force, but issues such as high interest rates, inflation, and the uncertain future for businessmen and consumers alike are having an effect on long-term economic growth.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment in the state is projected to increase by 16% between 1978 and 1985, adding a total of 182,510 workers. All of the major industry divisions will share in this growth. A rough breakdown of these employment figures shows that approximately six out of every ten nonfarm wage and salary workers are employed in service industries, such as the following: transportation, communication, health care, banking, investments, insurance, trade and government. The balance of the state's nonfarm wage and salary workforce is involved in goods-producing industries, such as mining, construction, and the various manufacturing industries.

The service-producing sector of the state's economy is projected to expand by 20% for the period 1978 to 1985. Personnel in the service industries numbered approximately 671,880 in 1978, with an expected increase to 807,160 by 1985. Factors influencing the growth in the service industries include the following: rising income level of the population; new hiring standards within industries; migration of the population from rural to urban areas; migration to the Sun Belt from the northern states; and the increasing demand for improved health services brought on by an aging population.

In 1978, goods-producing industry employment was approximately 463,130. Projections indicate that by 1985, this figure will have risen to 510,360 workers, approximately a 10% increase. Due to increasing automation, improved machinery, and other technological advancements, significant gains in productivity have resulted in increased output without large growth in the number of workers.

The smallest industrial division in the state is Mining. This division accounted for approximately 1,840 workers in 1978, centered entirely in the mining and quarrying of nonmetallic minerals, except fuels. Mining is expectd to grow by less than 2%, the smallest growth rate to be experienced by any industry in the state. By 1985, the mining industry is projected to account for 1,870 workers.

The Construction industry in South Carolina, which includes general building contractors, general contractors excluding building, and special trade contractors, accounted for approximately 6% of the nonfarm wage and salary employment in 1978. Projections indicate that by 1985 construction will have grown by over 5%, from 70,240 to 74,060 workers. However, even with the increase, this industry's relative share of nonfarm wage and salary employment will decline to just over 5%. The demand for alteration and modernization of existing structures, as well as the need for maintenance and repair work on highways, dams, bridges, and other projects will increase construction employment. In addition, the pent-up demand for housing caused by an increasing population, larger number of households, and the recent low level of housing construction should also add to the employment of construction workers.

However, the upward pressure will be tempered by the continuing effects of inflation and interest rates, thereby limiting the number of new households entering the housing market.

Manufacturing is the largest industry division in South Carolina. In 1978, this industry employed over one third of the state's nonfarm wage and salary workers. The 1978 level of 391,050 is expected to increase 11% by 1985, adding 43,380 workers to manufacturing payrolls.

Manufacturing is comprised of two components - durable and nondurable goods. In 1978, nondurable goods accounted for 70% of manufacturing employment with an estimated 274,810 workers. Projections indicate that through 1985, the soft goods sector will expand by 5%, bringing the employment total for this sector to 288,920 workers. The hard goods portion of manufacturing represented 116,240 people in 1978, comprising 30% of the employment in manufacturing. Durable goods are expected to employ 145,510 workers in 1985, an increase of 25%. The hard goods sector will increase its relative share of manufacturing employment to 34% by 1985, indicating a continuing diversification of the state's industrial base.

Transportation and Public Utilities are expected to add 10,530 jobs to the state's economy between 1978 and 1985, an increase of over 19%. The communications and public utilities sector is projected to add 53% of these jobs, with most of this growth centered in the electric, gas, and sanitary services. The highlight of the growth expected in the transportation sector is the 16% growth of the trucking and warehousing areas. One factor influencing the growth trends in this industry is the increasing demand for electricity and gas by industry and private consumers. Another factor is the Port of Charleston's rapid rise as a port of entry. The port fulfills a basic need for the growing industrial base in the state to transport both their raw materials and their finished goods to their respective destinations.

Wholesale and Retail Trade accounted for approximately 213,120 workers in 1978, and is projected to grow by 55,860 through 1985. Major factors contributing to the projected growth rate of 26% include an increasing population, rising personal incomes, and the increasing amount of credit available to consumers. Wholesale trade is projected to grow at a faster rate than retail trade; however, by relative size, retail trade is projected to expand over three times the amount of wholesale trade.

The Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate industry, the smallest of the service-producing industries, employed an estimated 43,840 people in 1978. Projections indicate that this employment will grow over 23% by 1985. At this growth rate, approximately 10,270 jobs will be added by 1985 for an estimated total of 54,110 workers. The banking sector is dominant within this industry, accounting for over 28% of the industry employment in 1978. Factors influencing a projected 21% growth over the study period in banking include the public's increasing use of checks, the continued increase of bank services, and the opening of more branches.

The Services industry comprised approximately 23% of the state's nonfarm wage and salary employment in 1978, accounting for 262,650 workers. Projections indicate that by 1985, the service industry will increase by 50,200 workers. This growth rate of 19% will result in a 1985 employment total of 312,850. This growth will be influenced by rising population and disposable income, in

addition to a growing demand for personal, business, educational, medical, and protective services. Education services, which accounted for 107,030 workers in 1978, was the leading employer in this industry. Medical and other health services represented 22% of services employment in 1978, and is projected to expand 19% by 1985. Factors contributing to the expansion in the medical service field include population growth, increasing health consciousness, and an aging population.

In 1978, Government accounted for almost 9% of the nonfarm wage and salary employment, representing 97,850 workers. Projections indicate that through 1985 this industry division will expand by nearly 9%, adding 8,420 workers. It should be noted that this growth will be tempered somewhat by recent cutbacks in federal funding, revenue-sharing, and other new federal programs. The state and local governments will also experience budgetary problems which are expected to moderate the expansion of some government programs, thereby limiting employment gains.

DISTRIBUTION OF GOODS-PRODUCING AND SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA, 1978 WITH PROJECTIONS TO 1985*

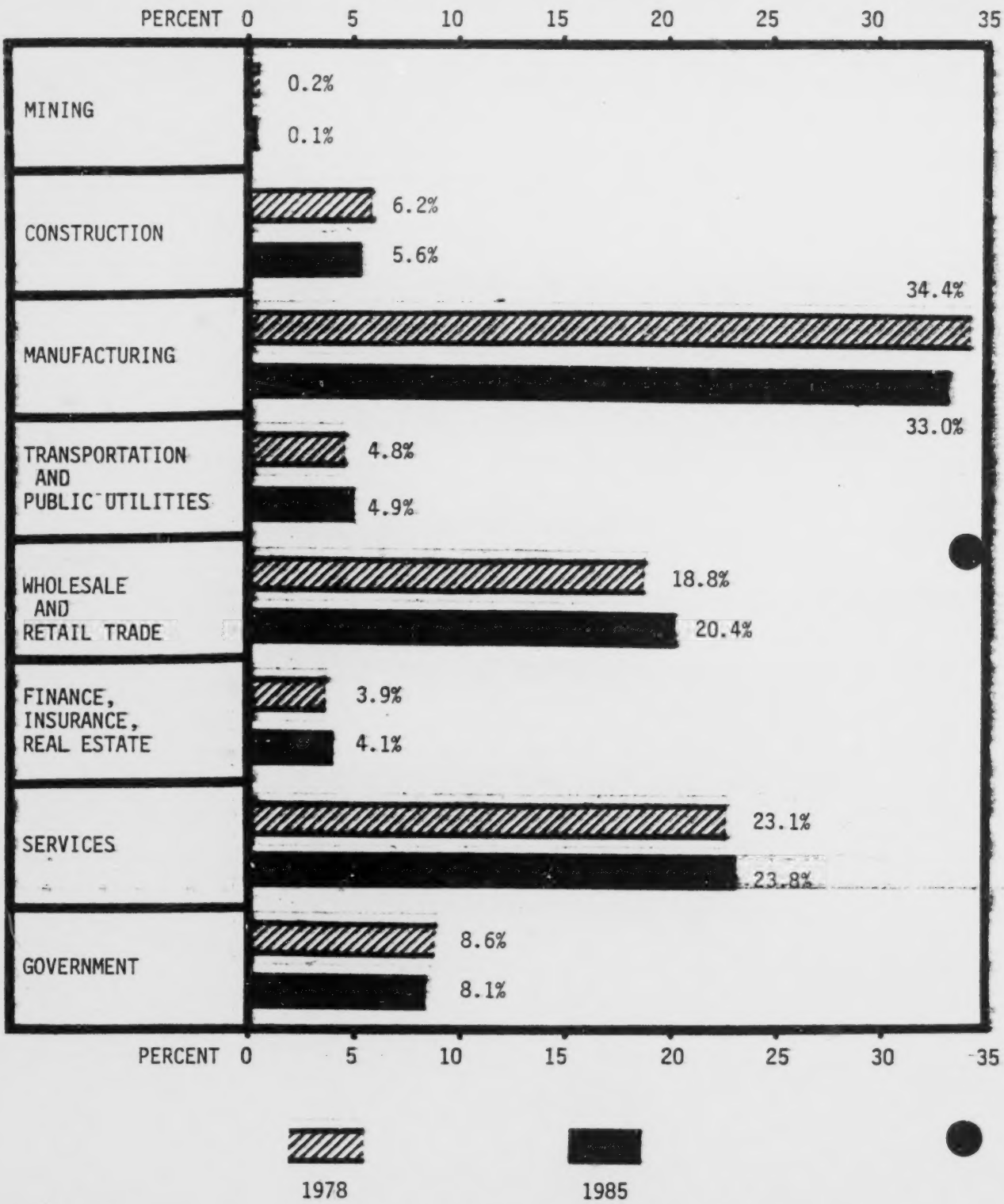
	1978 Employment	Percent 1978 Employment	Projected 1983 Employment	Projected 1985 Employment	Percent 1985 Employment	Net Change 1978-1985	Percent Change 1978-1985
Total All Industries	1,135,010	100.0	1,265,380	1,317,520	100.0	182,510	16.1
Goods-Producing Industries	463,130	40.8	496,870	510,360	38.7	47,230	10.2
Mining	1,840	0.2	1,860	1,870	0.1	30	1.6
Construction	70,240	6.2	72,970	74,060	5.6	3,820	5.4
Manufacturing	391,050	34.4	422,040	434,430	33.0	43,380	11.1
Service-Producing Industries	671,880	59.2	768,510	807,160	61.3	135,280	20.1
Transportation & Public Utilities	54,420	4.8	61,940	64,950	4.9	10,530	19.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	213,120	18.8	253,020	268,980	20.4	55,860	26.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	43,840	3.9	51,180	54,110	4.1	10,270	23.4
Services	262,650	23.1	298,510	312,850	23.8	50,200	19.1
Government**	97,850	8.6	103,860	106,270	8.1	8,420	8.6

Source: Research & Analysis, South Carolina Employment Security Commission

* Excludes agricultural production workers, self-employed, unpaid family workers, workers in private households, and military personnel.

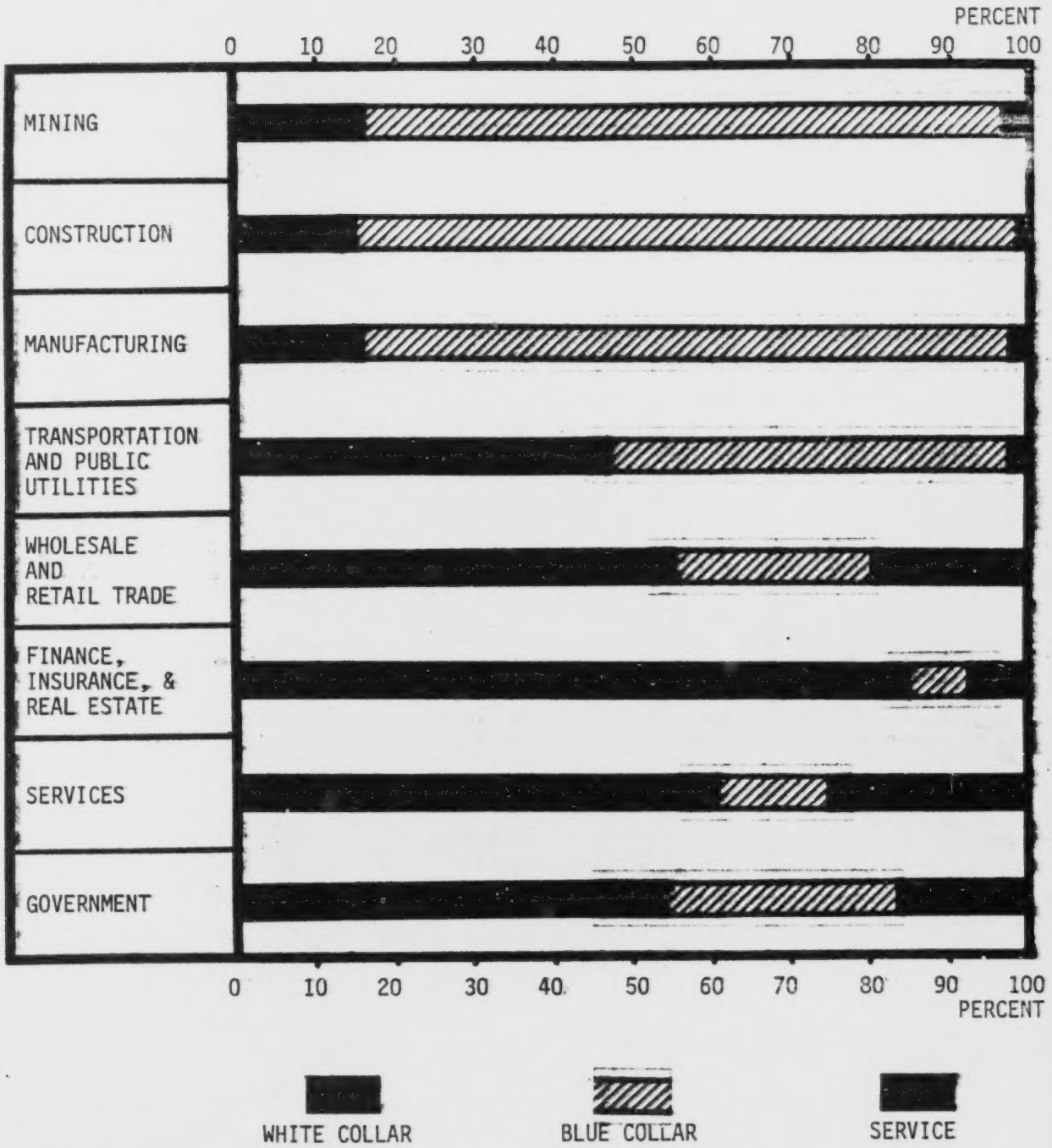
** Includes all Federal Government employees, all State and Local Government employees except those in education and hospitals which are included in Services.

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY
MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
SOUTH CAROLINA, 1978 AND PROJECTED 1985



SOURCE: Research & Analysis, South Carolina Employment Security Commission

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION BY INDUSTRY DIVISIONS
SOUTH CAROLINA - 1978



SOURCE: Research & Analysis, South Carolina Employment Security Commission

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES BY MAJOR INDUSTRY IN SOUTH CAROLINA WITH NET CHANGE AND PERCENT CHANGE 1978 - 1985*

	Estimated 1978	Projected 1983	Projected 1985	Net Change 1978-1985	Percent Change 1978-1985
Total All Industries	1,135,010	1,265,380	1,317,520	182,510	16.1
Mining	1,840	1,860	1,870	30	1.6
Construction	70,240	72,970	74,060	3,820	5.4
Manufacturing	391,050	422,040	434,430	43,380	11.1
Durable Goods	116,240	137,150	145,510	29,270	25.2
Lumber & Wood Products	15,830	16,540	16,820	990	6.3
Furniture & Fixtures	4,980	5,310	5,440	460	9.2
Stone, Clay & Glass	11,730	11,790	11,820	90	0.8
Primary Metals	5,840	8,110	9,020	3,180	54.5
Fabricated Metals	14,020	16,830	17,960	3,940	28.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	29,840	37,380	40,390	10,550	35.4
Electrical Machinery	19,480	25,130	27,390	7,910	40.6
Transportation Equipment	4,000	4,110	4,150	150	3.8
Instruments & Related Products	5,730	6,630	6,990	1,260	22.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	4,790	5,320	5,530	740	15.4
Nondurable Goods	274,810	284,890	288,920	14,110	5.1
Food & Kindred Products	14,460	15,140	15,420	960	6.6
Tobacco Manufacturers	510	500	490	- 20	- 3.9
Textile Mill Products	143,390	143,090	142,970	-420	- 0.3
Apparel & Other Textile Products	48,280	50,060	50,770	2,490	5.2
Paper & Allied Products	13,850	14,550	14,830	980	7.1
Printing & Publishing	6,910	7,640	7,940	1,030	14.9
Chemicals & Allied Products	32,580	35,390	36,510	3,930	12.1
Petroleum & Coal	360	370	370	10	2.8
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	14,300	17,990	19,460	5,160	36.1
Leather & Leather Goods	170	160	160	- 10	- 5.9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES BY MAJOR INDUSTRY IN SOUTH CAROLINA WITH NET CHANGE AND PERCENT CHANGE 1978 - 1985*
(CONTINUED)

	Estimated 1978	Projected 1983	Projected 1985	Net Change 1978-1985	Percent Change 1978-1985
Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities	54,420	61,940	64,950	10,530	19.3
Transportation	29,440	32,930	34,320	4,880	16.6
Communications & Public Utilities	24,980	29,010	30,630	5,650	22.6
Wholesale & Retail Trade	213,120	253,020	268,980	55,860	26.2
Wholesale Trade	45,890	55,550	59,410	13,520	29.5
Retail Trade	167,230	197,470	209,570	42,340	25.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	43,840	51,180	54,110	10,270	23.4
Services	262,650	298,510	312,850	50,200	19.1
Government**	97,850	103,860	106,270	8,420	8.6

Source: Research & Analysis, South Carolina Employment Security Commission

* Excludes agricultural production workers, self-employed, unpaid family workers, workers in private households, and military personnel.

** Includes all Federal Government employees, all State and Local Government employees except those in education and hospitals which are included in Services.

JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS

SOUTH CAROLINA

ANNUAL PLANNING

INFORMATION

JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS

As of September 30, 1981, there were 93,912 applicants in the South Carolina Job Service active file. This represented only a 0.2% decrease from the comparable Fiscal Year 1980 figure. Almost two thirds (65%) of the applicants were within the prime working years (22-44 years of age). Twenty-one percent were youth (under 22 years of age) and the remaining 14% were categorized as older workers (45 and over). Female applicants constituted almost 59% of the active file. More than 52% of the applicants were black.

A majority (57%) of the applicants in the active file had at least a high school education. Of these, over 16% had received some form of training beyond high school (college, technical school, etc.). Nearly 10% of the applicants were veterans with almost half (48%) having served during the Vietnam Era. Those applicants who were classified as handicapped made up less than 8% of the active file. A large majority (92%) of the total active applicants were unemployed at the time of registration with Job Service, while more than 5% were working full-time, and around 3% were employed part-time.

There were 32,945 economically disadvantaged applicants in the active file at the end of the Fiscal Year. This represents over 35% of the total applicants. In general, the disadvantaged applicants were young with around 55% under the age of 30. More than three fourths (76%) of the disadvantaged applicants were female, while just over 77% were black.

The educational level of the economically disadvantaged applicant was generally lower than that for all active applicants. Almost 58% of the disadvantaged applicants had less than a high school education. Less than 9% of the disadvantaged applicants had received educational training beyond high school. Close to 6% of these applicants were veterans and over 13% were considered to be handicapped. Almost 93% of the economically disadvantaged applicants were not working at the time of their registration with Job Service, and less than 4% had full time employment when they registered.

There were 332,822 applicants available for service through the South Carolina Job Service during Fiscal Year 1981. Over 41% of these applicants were referred to jobs, and 69,422 (21%) were actually placed. Of the total applicants available, over 28% had incomes low enough to be classified as economically disadvantaged. Of the total disadvantaged applicants, 36,664 (just over 39%) were referred to jobs, and 22,274 (nearly 24%) were placed.

In terms of major occupational categories, the largest number of active applicants as of September 30, 1981, were classified under the Clerical/Sales grouping. This category accounted for 16,324 applicants, or around 20% of the total active file. The next largest category was Services, with 15,315 or 18% of the active file count. Among those applicants classified as economically disadvantaged, the above order was reversed. The Services category was largest with 9,399 applicants or 31% of the disadvantaged active file. The Clerical/Sales category followed, with 4,823 (16% of the total) applicants.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TOTAL AND ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED ACTIVE FILE
SOUTH CAROLINA JOB SERVICE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1981

	TOTAL ACTIVE APPS.	% OF TOTAL	ECON. DISAD. ACTIVE APPS.	% OF TOTAL
Total	93,912	100.0	32,945	100.0
Age				
Under 22	19,746	21.0	7,348	22.3
22-44	61,165	65.1	21,470	65.2
45 & Older	13,001	13.9	4,127	12.5
Race				
Black	49,439	52.6	25,512	77.4
White	43,573	46.4	7,155	21.7
Sex				
Male	38,790	41.3	7,812	23.7
Female	55,122	58.7	25,133	76.3
Highest School Grade				
0-12	78,305	83.4	30,043	91.2
Over 12	15,607	16.6	2,902	8.8
Employment Status				
Full Time	5,067	5.4	1,220	3.7
Part Time	2,704	2.9	1,238	3.8
Not Working	86,141	91.7	30,487	92.5

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis
ESARS Table 6

SERVICES RENDERED TO TOTAL AND ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED APPLICANTS
SOUTH CAROLINA JOB SERVICE
FISCAL YEAR 1981

	TOTAL APPS. AVAIL.	% OF TOTAL	ECON. DISAD. APPS. AVAIL.	% OF TOTAL
Total	332,822	100.0	93,419	100.0
New Applicants	215,503	64.8	47,414	50.8
Renewals	91,845	27.6	27,233	29.2
Counseled	16,745	5.0	10,566	11.3
Tested	26,375	7.9	6,209	6.6
Enrolled In Training	8,211	2.5	6,029	6.5
CETA Institutional	4,971	1.5	4,451	4.8
J.D.A. Made	32,164	9.7	9,049	9.7
Ref. To Supp. Svc.	26,831	8.1	13,636	14.6
Referred To Job	138,013	41.5	36,664	39.2
Placed On Job	69,422	20.9	22,274	23.8
Nonagricultural	61,610	18.5	21,586	23.1
Over 3 Days	58,487	17.6	21,164	22.7
Over 150 Days	42,373	12.7	9,985	10.7

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis
ESARS Table 91

SUMMARY OF SERVICES PERFORMED BY SOUTH CAROLINA JOB SERVICE AS REPORTED IN ESARS
FISCAL YEAR 1981

Characteristics of Applicants	Total Applicants Available	Individuals Referred to Jobs		Individuals Placed				Indiv. Couns.	Individuals Enrolled in Training	Individuals Tested	Applicants for Whom JDA's* Were Made
		Total	Nonag.	Total	Percent of Applicants Available	Nonagricultural Total	Nonagricultural Over 3 Days				
TOTAL	332,822	138,013	130,178	69,422	20.9	61,610	58,487	16,745	8,211	26,375	32,164
AGE											
Under 22	92,752	45,528	42,393	28,846	8.7	25,766	25,078	5,876	5,046	8,139	5,901
22-44	197,643	79,590	76,076	34,402	10.3	30,846	28,916	9,277	2,966	16,816	21,178
45 and Over	42,427	12,895	11,709	6,174	1.9	4,998	4,493	1,592	199	1,420	5,085
SEX											
Male	160,818	73,132	68,095	37,108	11.1	32,126	30,510	7,834	4,033	9,444	19,873
Female	172,004	64,881	62,083	32,314	9.7	29,484	27,977	8,911	4,178	16,931	12,291
HIGHEST SCHOOL GRADE COMPLETED											
Less Than High School	144,685	55,575	49,367	32,200	9.7	26,036	25,100	6,943	4,698	6,350	11,226
High School and Above	188,137	82,438	80,811	37,222	11.2	35,574	33,387	9,802	3,513	20,025	20,938
RESIDENCE											
Urban	116,783	51,009	49,078	24,386	7.3	22,458	20,965	7,921	3,076	9,307	13,015
Rural	216,039	87,004	81,100	45,036	13.5	39,152	37,522	8,824	5,135	17,068	19,149
ETHNIC GROUP											
White	171,308	70,221	68,123	31,043	9.3	28,994	27,377	6,837	2,724	13,869	17,724
Black	156,464	64,922	60,806	36,143	10.9	32,003	30,515	9,684	5,421	12,248	13,688
VETERAN											
Disabled	1,870	1,066	1,060	484	0.1	476	458	366	21	112	712
Vietnam Era	18,304	10,631	10,587	4,434	1.3	4,378	4,226	1,432	300	1,446	6,158
HANDICAPPED	20,703	7,600	7,505	3,535	1.1	3,443	3,277	3,003	458	1,201	3,073
CETA	25,432	16,005	15,938	12,511	3.8	12,446	12,347	4,902	3,653	2,265	1,940
MIGRANTS	3,514	3,254	86	3,225	1.0	56	50	70	3	9	787
ELIGIBLE CLAIMANTS	112,128	33,714	33,458	11,181	3.4	10,947	10,445	3,346	869	5,506	11,258
ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED	93,419	36,664	36,016	22,274	6.7	21,586	21,164	10,566	6,029	6,209	9,049

SOURCE: ESARS Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6, South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis

* JDA - Job Development Attempts

SERVICES PROVIDED TO APPLICANT GROUPS BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA JOB SERVICE AS REPORTED IN ESARS
FISCAL YEAR 1981

Services Rendered	Total	Youth-Under 22		45 Years and Older		Minority		Veteran		CETA	
		Number	Percent Of Total	Number	Percent Of Total	Number	Percent Of Total	Number	Percent Of Total	Number	Percent Of Total
New Applicants	215,503	63,465	29.4	24,736	11.5	95,956	44.5	22,631	10.5	14,733	6.8
Applicants Renewed	91,845	28,175	13.1	11,253	5.2	51,624	24.0	10,032	4.7	N/A	---
Counseled	16,745	5,876	2.7	1,592	0.7	9,891	4.6	3,061	1.4	4,902	2.3
Tested	26,375	8,139	3.8	1,420	0.7	12,474	5.8	2,624	1.2	2,265	1.1
Enrolled In Training	8,211	5,046	2.3	199	0.1	5,477	2.5	576	0.3	3,653	1.7
Job Development Contacts Made	32,164	5,901	2.7	5,085	2.4	14,396	6.7	12,392	5.8	1,940	0.9
Referred To Jobs	138,013	45,528	21.1	12,895	6.0	67,597	31.4	20,229	9.4	16,005	7.4
Nonagricultural	130,178	42,393	19.7	11,709	5.4	61,869	28.7	19,997	9.3	15,938	7.4
Agricultural	9,225	3,582	1.7	1,304	0.6	6,495	3.0	487	0.2	N/A	---
Placed On Jobs	69,422	28,846	13.4	6,174	2.7	38,283	17.7	8,488	3.9	12,511	5.8
Nonagricultural	61,610	25,766	12.0	4,998	2.3	32,529	15.1	8,245	3.8	12,446	5.8
Over 3 Days	58,487	25,078	11.6	4,493	2.1	31,028	14.4	7,905	3.7	12,347	5.7
Agricultural	8,179	3,205	1.5	1,219	0.6	6,016	2.8	301	0.1	106	0.0
After Counseling	5,349	2,388	1.1	338	0.2	3,615	1.7	948	0.4	1,968	0.9
After Job Development	8,113	2,103	1.0	1,026	0.5	3,987	1.9	1,657	0.8	350	0.2
Inactivated	271,039	81,007	37.6	33,182	15.4	128,877	59.8	30,606	14.2	23,290	10.8
With Positive Terminal Service 1/	70,440	31,443	14.6	5,874	2.7	39,897	18.5	8,233	3.8	14,855	6.9
With Other Service	90,821	21,985	10.2	10,530	4.9	38,160	17.7	19,678	9.1	5,379	2.5
With No Service	109,778	27,579	12.8	16,778	7.8	50,820	23.6	2,695	1.3	3,056	1.4
Active File (9-30-81)	93,912	19,746	9.2	13,001	6.0	50,095	23.2	9,187	4.3	5,020	2.3

1/ Positive Terminal Service Includes Job Placement Or Enrollment In Training.

N/A Not Available

SOURCE: ESARS Tables 3, 4, 5, 6, and 91, South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis

CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIVIDUALS PLACED IN CETA/PSE OPENINGS BY PLANNING DISTRICT AS REPORTED IN ESARS
FISCAL YEAR 1981

Planning District	Total	Economically Disadvantaged		Veterans		Youth-Under 22		Female		Black	
		Number	Percent Of Total	Number	Percent Of Total	Number	Percent Of Total	Number	Percent Of Total	Number	Percent Of Total
Total	1,689	1,445	85.6	125	7.4	1,096	64.9	760	45.0	1,356	80.3
Planning District I	57	51	89.5	8	14.0	13	22.8	25	43.9	26	45.6
Planning District II	58	47	81.0	7	12.1	16	27.6	31	53.4	37	63.8
Planning District III	33	23	69.7	5	15.2	8	24.2	19	57.6	23	69.7
Planning District IV	99	73	73.7	16	16.2	16	16.2	41	41.4	74	74.7
Planning District V	72	56	77.8	11	15.3	16	22.2	28	38.9	53	73.6
Planning District VI	33	25	75.8	10	30.3	9	27.3	9	27.3	23	69.7
Planning District VII	105	87	82.9	18	17.1	26	24.8	37	35.2	66	62.9
Planning District VIII	123	96	78.0	16	13.0	38	30.9	53	43.1	69	56.1
Planning District IX	214	173	80.8	26	12.1	115	53.7	113	52.8	175	81.8
Planning District X	81	68	84.0	12	14.8	11	13.6	50	61.7	68	84.0

SOURCE: ESARS Table 91, South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis

DISTRIBUTION OF JOB SERVICE ACTIVE FILE BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/
FISCAL YEAR 1981

Occupational Category	Total	Percent Of Total	Female		Veteran		Youth-Under 22		Minority		Economically Disadvantaged	
			Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
All Occupations	83,205	100.0	49,244	100.0	8,658	100.0	16,014	100.0	44,373	100.0	30,067	100.0
Prof., Tech., & Mgr.	6,758	8.1	3,704	7.5	1,246	14.4	346	2.2	2,179	4.9	1,010	3.4
Clerical & Sales	16,324	19.6	13,546	27.5	1,163	13.4	3,584	22.4	6,571	14.8	4,823	16.0
Services	15,315	18.4	12,308	25.0	732	8.5	2,546	15.9	11,911	26.8	9,399	31.3
Farm & Fishery	1,312	1.6	577	1.2	66	0.8	277	1.7	945	2.1	753	2.5
Processing	2,295	2.8	1,067	2.2	251	2.9	302	1.9	1,237	2.8	586	1.9
Machine Trade	10,248	12.3	4,760	9.7	1,361	15.7	1,597	10.0	4,387	9.9	2,447	8.1
Bench Work	5,899	7.1	4,923	10.0	211	2.4	715	4.5	2,990	6.7	2,066	6.9
Structural Work	8,788	10.6	419	0.9	1,974	22.8	1,538	9.6	3,602	8.1	1,823	6.1
Miscellaneous	8,191	9.8	1,945	3.9	1,408	16.3	1,559	9.7	4,783	10.8	2,177	7.2

1/ For Period Ending September 30, 1981.

SOURCE: ESARS Table 96-1, South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis

APPLICANT SUPPLY PER JOB OPENINGS DEMAND FOR SOUTH CAROLINA
FISCAL YEAR 1981

OCCUPATION	ACTIVE APPLICANTS AVAILABLE	ACTIVE APPLICANTS (09-30-81)	NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS RECEIVED	NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS UNFILLED	APPLICANTS AVAILABLE PER OPENINGS RECEIVED	ACTIVE APPLICANTS PER UNFILLED OPENINGS
Professional, Technical and Managerial	22,538	6,758	34,225	508	0.7	13.3
Clerical	43,430	13,584	15,976	1,065	2.7	12.8
Sales	9,260	2,740	2,641	225	3.5	12.2
Domestic	4,776	2,415	2,492	47	1.9	51.4
Other Services	34,297	12,900	15,637	623	2.2	20.7
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing	4,067	1,312	2,477	51	1.6	25.7
Processing	6,662	2,295	2,991	143	2.2	16.0
Machine Trades	32,466	10,248	8,401	660	3.9	15.5
Bench Work	17,871	5,899	8,167	694	2.2	8.5
Structural Work	32,632	8,788	12,168	429	2.7	20.5
Motor Freight and Transportation	9,378	2,644	2,439	97	3.8	27.3
Packaging and Material Handling	16,559	5,293	9,169	423	1.8	12.5
Miscellaneous	948	254	326	26	2.9	9.8

Active applicants and unfilled openings as of September 30, 1981.
SOURCE: ESARS Table 96, South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis

CHARACTERISTICS OF WIN REGISTRANTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
FISCAL YEAR 1981

Characteristics Of Registrants	Total Registrants	Registrants Placed	Percent Of Total Registrants	Registrants Obtaining Employment	Percent Of Total Registrants
Total	24,212	1,554	6.4	1,827	7.5
AGE					
Under 22	3,555	284	1.2	290	1.2
22-44	17,366	1,197	4.9	1,425	5.9
45 and Over	3,291	73	0.3	112	0.5
SEX					
Male	1,328	66	0.3	73	0.3
Female	22,884	1,488	6.1	1,754	7.2
HIGHEST SCHOOL GRADE COMPLETED					
Less Than High School	16,030	794	3.3	976	4.0
High School and Above	8,182	760	3.1	851	3.5
ETHNIC GROUP					
White	4,550	265	1.1	453	1.9
Black	19,526	1,285	5.3	1,360	5.6
EMPLOYMENT STATUS					
Full Time	1,210	160	0.7	165	0.7
Part Time	1,077	80	0.3	128	0.5
Not Working	21,925	1,314	5.4	1,534	6.3

SOURCE: ESARS Table 30, South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

SOUTH CAROLINA

ANNUAL PLANNING

INFORMATION

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

Insured Unemployment is the volume of claims for unemployment compensation filed during a particular period of time, in this case 1981, for Regular State Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits. Insured Unemployment In South Carolina averaged 32,900 in 1981, a slight decrease of 1.2% from the 1980 volume of 33,300. This small drop was indicative of the state's sluggish economy over the past two years. Many employers experienced temporary layoffs in 1981 to maintain tight controls on inventories and thus avoided large indefinite layoffs like those of the 1974-75 recession.

The highest Insured Unemployment rates in 1981 occurred in McCormick (7.0%) and Union (6.3%) counties (see Tables 1 and 2). These two counties are among several counties that are considered labor surplus areas.

Tables on Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed (Tables 3-6) are for Regular State UI claimants who had no job attachment during 1981. The manufacturing industry, which is the largest industry in the state, recorded the largest claims activity during 1981. Within manufacturing, there was almost an even distribution between men and women claimants. In terms of duration of the insured unemployment, almost half of the claimants who were unemployed for 15 weeks or more were in the manufacturing industry.

Several occupational divisions strongly affiliated with the manufacturing industry, such as machine trades, also displayed high proportions of insured unemployment. Machine trades accounted for 17.8% of the insured unemployed during 1981. Structural work and clerical/sales occupations also were impacted with high insured unemployment in 1981.

Approximately 20% of the claimants were over the age of 45 years. These older workers are usually more established in their jobs, have more job seniority, and are less likely to be laid off than younger workers with less job seniority. Since the majority of the work force is comprised of individuals between the ages of 22 and 34, slightly more than half of the claimants were concentrated in this age group.

TABLE 1

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE 1/
BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE FOR 1981
SOUTH CAROLINA

	AVERAGE VOLUME	RATE		AVERAGE VOLUME	RATE
STATE TOTAL 2/	32,900	2.9			
ABBEVILLE	300	3.9	GREENWOOD	700	3.1
AIKEN	800	2.0	HAMPTON	200	3.8
ALLENDALE	100	3.6	HORRY	1,300	3.2
ANDERSON*	1,800	3.5	JASPER	100	2.2
BAMBERG	100	1.8	KERSHAW	500	3.4
BARNWELL	300	4.3	LANCASTER	500	2.5
BEAUFORT	400	2.2	LAURENS	700	3.3
BERKELEY	700	2.2	LEE	200	3.3
CALHOUN	100	1.8	LEXINGTON	1,100	1.9
CHARLESTON	1,700	2.0	MCCORMICK	200	7.0
CHEROKEE	600	3.0	MARION	600	4.9
CHESTER	500	4.0	MARLBORO	500	5.9
CHESTERFIELD	400	2.6	NEWBERRY	300	2.3
CLARENDON	300	3.7	OCONEE	700	4.3
COLLETON	500	5.6	ORANGEBURG	1,000	3.7
DARLINGTON	700	3.4	PICKENS	900	3.1
DILLON	400	4.1	RICHLAND	1,800	1.8
DORCHESTER	500	2.9	SALUDA	300	5.7
EDGEFIELD	200	3.3	SPARTANBURG	2,500	3.0
FAIRFIELD	200	2.3	SUMTER	800	3.1
FLORENCE*	1,100	2.9	UNION	700	6.3
GEORGETOWN	700	5.4	WILLIAMSBURG	500	3.9
GREENVILLE	3,000	2.4	YORK*	1,100	2.5
SMSA's					
CHARLESTON/ N. CHARLESTON	2,900	2.2			
COLUMBIA	2,900	1.9			
GREENVILLE/ SPARTANBURG	6,400	2.7			

1/ Rate derived by dividing mid-week (week including the 12th) insured unemployment volume for county of residence by covered employment (12 month average ending 3/81, adjusted to county of residence by using BLS Census Share ratios).

2/ Counties will not add to state total since INA and Out of State counts are omitted.

* These areas were named SMSA's on June 19, 1981. Since each newly named SMSA encompasses only the designated county, SMSA totals are the same as county totals.

SCESC
R&A/UI

TABLE 2

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE 1/
BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE FOR 1980
SOUTH CAROLINA

	AVERAGE VOLUME	RATE		AVERAGE VOLUME	RATE
STATE TOTAL 2/	33,300	3.0			
ABBEVILLE	400	5.0	GREENWOOD	700	3.2
AIKEN	900	2.2	HAMPTON	300	5.4
ALLENDALE	200	7.1	HORRY	1,400	3.5
ANDERSON*	2,000	3.8	JASPER	100	2.3
BAMBERG	200	3.7	KERSHAW	400	2.7
BARNWELL	400	5.3	LANCASTER	700	3.5
BEAUFORT	500	2.8	LAURENS	700	3.3
BERKELEY	900	2.7	LEE	200	3.3
CALHOUN	100	1.8	LEXINGTON	900	1.5
CHARLESTON	1,700	2.1	MCCORMICK	100	3.4
CHEROKEE	700	3.3	MARION	600	4.8
CHESTER	500	3.9	MARLBORO	500	6.0
CHESTERFIELD	500	3.1	NEWBERRY	300	2.3
CLARENDON	300	3.6	OCONEE	700	4.3
COLLETON	400	4.3	ORANGEBURG	900	3.4
DARLINGTON	800	3.9	PICKENS	800	2.7
DILLON	400	4.2	RICHLAND	1,600	1.7
DORCHESTER	500	2.9	SALUDA	200	3.7
EDGEFIELD	200	3.2	SPARTANBURG	2,200	2.7
FAIRFIELD	300	3.3	SUMTER	800	3.1
FLORENCE*	1,100	3.0	UNION	700	6.1
GEORGETOWN	600	4.7	WILLIAMSBURG	500	3.9
GREENVILLE	2,900	2.3	YORK*	1,200	2.7

SMSA's

CHARLESTON/ N. CHARLESTON	3,100	2.3
COLUMBIA	2,500	1.6
GREENVILLE/ SPARTANBURG	5,900	2.5

1/ Rate derived by dividing mid-week (week including the 12th) insured unemployment volume for county of residence by covered employment (12 month average ending 3/80, adjusted to county of residence by using BLS Census Share ratios).

2/ Counties will not add to state total since INA and Out of State counts are omitted.

* These areas were named SMSA's on June 19, 1981. Since each newly named SMSA encompasses only the designated county, SMSA totals are the same as county totals.

SCESC
R&A/UI

TABLE 3

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
INDUSTRY BY SEX AND CURRENT DURATION
SOUTH CAROLINA
1981

INDUSTRY	INSURED UNEMPLOYED (ANNUAL AVERAGE) NUMBER	PERCENT	MEN	WOMEN	WEEKS OF CURRENT UNEMPLOYMENT 1-4	5-14	15+
TOTAL	32,100	100.0	17,800	14,300	10,100	14,500	7,500
CONSTRUCTION	5,400	16.8	4,900	500	1,800	2,500	1,100
MANUFACTURING	13,500	42.1	6,800	6,700	4,200	6,000	3,300
TRANSPORTATION	1,100	3.4	900	200	300	500	300
TRADE	5,000	15.6	2,300	2,700	1,600	2,200	1,200
FINANCE	700	2.2	300	400	300	300	100
SERVICES	4,800	15.0	1,700	3,100	1,500	2,200	1,100
ADM.	1,200	3.7	600	600	300	600	300
AGR. & MINING	400	1.2	300	100	100	200	100

SOURCE: ES-203 Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed Report

TABLE 4

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
OCCUPATION BY CURRENT DURATION
SOUTH CAROLINA
1981

OCCUPATION	INSURED UNEMPLOYED NUMBER	PERCENT	WEEKS OF CURRENT UNEMPLOYMENT 1-4	5-14	15+
TOTAL	32,100	100.0	10,100	14,500	7,500
PROF., TECH., MANG.	2,900	9.0	800	1,300	800
CLERICAL/SALES	5,400	16.8	1,700	2,300	1,400
SERVICES	3,700	11.5	1,100	1,700	900
FARM., FISH., ETC.	400	1.3	100	200	100
PROCESSING	1,400	4.4	500	600	300
MACHINE TRADE	5,700	17.8	1,800	2,600	1,300
BENCH WORK	3,200	10.0	1,000	1,500	700
STRUCTURAL WORK	5,500	17.1	1,900	2,500	1,100
MISCELLANEOUS	3,900	12.1	1,200	1,800	900

SOURCE: ES-203 Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed Report

TABLE 5

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
AGE AND SEX BY CURRENT DURATION
SOUTH CAROLINA
1981

WEEKS OF CURRENT UNEMPLOYMENT	INSURED UNEMPLOYED		AGE	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	UNDER 45	OVER 45
TOTAL ALL	32,100	100.0	25,500	6,600
1-4	10,100	31.4	8,200	1,900
5-14	14,500	45.2	11,600	2,900
15 & Over	7,500	23.4	5,700	1,800
TOTAL MEN	17,800	55.5	14,200	3,600
1-4	5,800	18.0	4,700	1,100
5-14	8,000	25.0	6,500	1,500
15 & Over	4,000	12.5	3,000	1,000
TOTAL WOMEN	14,300	44.5	11,300	3,000
1-4	4,300	13.4	3,500	800
5-14	6,500	20.2	5,100	1,400
15 & Over	3,500	10.9	2,700	800

SOURCE: ES-203 Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed Report

TABLE 6

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
AGE AND SEX OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
SOUTH CAROLINA
1981

AGE	INSURED UNEMPLOYED		MEN		WOMEN	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
TOTAL	32,100	100.0	17,800	100.0	14,300	100.0
UNDER 22	3,000	9.4	1,900	10.7	1,000	7.7
22-34	16,200	50.5	9,000	50.6	7,200	50.3
35-44	6,300	19.6	3,300	18.5	3,000	21.0
45-54	3,800	11.8	2,100	11.8	1,700	11.9
55-64	2,500	7.8	1,300	7.3	1,200	8.4
65 & Over	300	0.9	200	1.1	100	0.7

SOURCE: ES-203 Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT

SOUTH CAROLINA

ANNUAL PLANNING

INFORMATION

BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT

This section is based mainly on a survey that was conducted during 1976 and 1977. The survey was initiated for the purpose of identifying and measuring the most prevalent employment barriers faced by CETA target group individuals. The survey listed 23 typical barriers to employment and was divided into four target groups. The groups considered were economically disadvantaged, veterans, minorities, and youth.

The survey participants were academically trained Employment Service (ES) and CETA counselors and professional staff. These individuals served as a reliable source for this type of information since they work directly with job applicants, employers, human service agencies, and community leaders across the state.

Since most of the barriers identified in this survey have not changed, many of the survey results are still used in this report. However, some of the survey results have been updated to reflect the changing work force and economy. For example, the target groups have been broadened to include females and handicapped individuals, since these are now target groups for CETA. Changes to the survey results have been coordinated with ES and CETA technical staff.

A. ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

For both CETA and ES purposes, the Department of Labor defines an "economically disadvantaged" individual as a person who is either: (1) a member of a family which receives public assistance; (2) a member of a family whose income for the previous six months on an annualized basis does not exceed the poverty level or 70% of the lower living standard income level; or (3) a foster child on whose behalf state or local government payments are made. In addition, a person can be considered economically disadvantaged if he is handicapped or is a resident or outpatient of a mental hospital, prison, rehabilitation center or other such facility, if such status presents significant barriers to employment.

The barriers determined to be most prevalent among the economically disadvantaged are listed below in order of their ranking and discussed briefly.

1-Lack of Skills
2-Lack of Basic Education
3-Transportation
4-Child Care
5-Lack of Work Experience
6-Poor Work Record
7-Lack of Vocational Goal
8-Lack of Interpersonal Skills
9-Lack of Employment Interview Skills
10-Poor Attitude

Other barriers of lesser consequence were: police records; obsolete skills; sex; and lack of confidence.

The solid majority of survey respondents identified lack of skills as the single most prevalent barrier to employment for the economically disadvantaged. Because of their background and financial status, these individuals often have not received the opportunity to obtain job skills that would help them maintain gainful employment. A closely related problem, the lack of

basic education was ranked second in significance. Without a sound basic educational background, it is difficult or even impossible for these individuals to obtain marketable skills. Because they may not possess a certain functional level of education, the disadvantaged are often unable to acquire these skills, whether they are offered on the job or in a classroom.

The third barrier noted was lack of transportation. Because of their financial situations, many disadvantaged persons are unable to afford reliable transportation of their own. Public transportation often cannot be arranged for particular locations or job schedules, making transportation a definite barrier to employment. Transportation is becoming an increasingly important issue in light of soaring gasoline prices.

Another increasingly important issue for workers is child care arrangements. This was ranked fourth among employment barriers faced by the economically disadvantaged. This problem has become very prominent because of the trend toward larger numbers of women in the labor force in recent years. A large proportion of the economically disadvantaged population is comprised of female heads of households, many with small children. These women must work to support their families, so they are faced with making arrangements for their children during work hours. In addition, more men in the work force are taking on child care responsibilities, as the result of dual careers, divorce, or death of their spouses. Child care facilities available in most areas are expensive, often representing one third or more of a worker's net pay. For this reason, child care responsibilities represent a genuine barrier to employment for the economically disadvantaged.

Ranked fifth among the barriers, lack of work experience is closely related to all other barriers faced by the disadvantaged. Because of the many problems that have blocked their efforts to maintain gainful employment, they have often been unable to build up sufficient levels of work experience to qualify them for available jobs. Also resulting from the other barriers is a poor work record, which was ranked sixth. Because of their difficulties in the job market, the work records of the disadvantaged often show short-term employment followed by extended time gaps between jobs. The remaining problems that were identified in relation to the economically disadvantaged generally relate to the main barriers already discussed.

B. VETERANS

For CETA and Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training (BAT) purposes, a veteran is defined as a person who either: (1) served on active duty for a period of more than 180 days and was discharged or released therefrom with other than a dishonorable discharge; or (2) was discharged or released from active duty for a service-connected disability.

The ten most intensive employment problems among veterans were as follows:

1-Lack of Skills
2-Lack of Work Experience
3-Unrealistic Wage Expectations
4-Insufficient Job Training
5-Poor Work Record
6-Poor Attitude
7-Employer Attitude
8-Transportation
9-Obsolete Skills
10-Lack of Basic Education

Barriers also identified as affecting veteran employment to a lesser degree were age, child care, sex, race, and lack of employment interview skills.

Lack of skills and work experience were recognized as major barriers faced by veterans returning to the civilian labor force. Many veterans have serious problems in marketing their military skills and experience in civilian industry. Their military backgrounds often do not fit smoothly into skill areas required for available jobs. Unrealistic wage expectations was ranked third in significance. Because of their years of military skills and experience, many veterans expect to receive wages equal to or higher than what they received while in active service. However, this is often not the case in reality. In fact, veterans are sometimes only offered entry-level wages because of their lack of experience in civilian work.

The fourth barrier noted was insufficient job training. Again, this is related to the fact that military training may not be considered appropriate for certain civilian jobs. Poor work record was cited as the fifth most important barrier. This problem is often the result of a combination of the other difficulties faced by veterans in the civilian labor market.

The attitude of both the veteran and the employer were also ranked high among significant barriers. The attitudes of veterans may be affected by such things as feelings of bitterness and disappointment from serving during wartime and returning home to face readjustment to civilian life. On the other hand, employers may be unwilling to recognize military experience and skills as a basis for successful performance of civilian jobs. Both of these types of negative attitudes can have a detrimental effect on veterans seeking employment.

C. MINORITIES

In this case, the "minorities" target group includes all individuals who are classified as other than "white, not Hispanic."

The following barriers were considered to be most prevalent among members of minority groups:

1-Lack of Skills
2-Lack of Basic Education
3-Transportation
4-Child Care
5-Poor Work Record
6-Lack of Work Experience
7-Lack of Employment Interview Skills
8-Lack of Vocational Goals
9-Race
10-Employer Attitude

Other barriers noted to be of importance were insufficient job training, unrealistic wage expectations, and lack of interpersonal skills.

Many of the dominant barriers among minorities were the same as those noted for the economically disadvantaged, since the two groups overlap in many cases. Lack of skills and basic education again surfaced as the most serious problems. Transportation and child care were also ranked high. Child care is especially significant since a rapidly increasing number of minority women are being classified as heads of households.

Poor work record and lack of of work experience were ranked fifth and sixth, respectively. These two problems are closely interrelated with the lack of skills and education previously mentioned. The difficulties faced by minority individuals in maintaining gainful employment contribute to their lack of work experience and poor work records. The work records of minority workers are often characterized by periods of short-term employment punctuated by extended time gaps between jobs.

Race and employer attitudes were also considered among the top ten barriers to employment for minorities. An example of how these factors affect employment is the case where an employer allows his opinion of a minority applicant to be influenced by perceived stereotypes connected with the applicant's racial group. Such problems can have a negative effect on a minority individual's chances for employment.

D. YOUTH

By definition, an individual in this target group is under 22 years of age.

The ten most significant barriers recognized among youths were:

1-Lack of Skills
2-Lack of Work Experience
3-Lack of Basic Education
4-Age
5-Transportation
6-Lack of Employment Interview Skills
7-Lack of Vocational Goals
8-Employer Attitude
9-Insufficient Job Training
10-Lack of Interpersonal Skills

Other problems noted to be of some significance were unrealistic wage expectations and poor attitude.

Many of the problems faced by youth in the labor market are unique. Some young people are looking for part-time or summer jobs while still in school, and others are seeking career-oriented employment for the first time after finishing school. Because these young people are still in school or have recently graduated, they lack job skills and work experience. These items were ranked as the top two barriers to employment for youth. Several other major barriers noted were also related to the fact that youth are relative

newcomers to the world of work. These include lack of employment interview skills, lack of vocational goals, and lack of interpersonal skills.

Age was considered to be a deterrent to employment in some cases. Employers may feel that certain jobs are too strenuous or too technical to be handled by younger workers. They may also feel that they would get higher productivity from older workers with more job experience. Transportation was also recognized as a barrier. Many young job-seekers, especially those still in school, are dependent on their families or public transportation. It is often difficult for them to arrange such transportation for particular locations or job-schedules.

E. WOMEN

This year, "women" was added as a target group in the "Barriers to Employment" section of this report. The barriers to employment for women were developed through the consideration of barriers faced by other target group members, as well as by reviewing the special problems of women in today's labor market.

1-Lack of Skills	6-Transportation
2-Obsolete Skills	7-Employer Attitude
3-Sex	8-Poor Work Record
4-Child Care	9-Family Problems
5-Lack of Work Experience	10-Lack of Vocational Goal

Other barriers of lesser consequence in relation to women were: insufficient job training; lack of interpersonal skills; lack of confidence; and unwillingness to adapt to shift work.

Labor market activity among women has increased steadily in recent years. Many women are now deciding to postpone marriage and families to further their education and careers. There has been a rapid increase in the number of working mothers in the labor force. In addition, a growing number of women who have been homemakers for years are now working or looking for work outside the home. These women face special barriers in the job market.

Lack of skills and obsolete skills were determined to be the most significant employment barriers among women. These problems are most critical for women who are new to the labor force or who are returning after a long absence. Lack of work experience and poor work record are two other related barriers that were also ranked high in significance.

Sex was ranked third among the barriers. Despite legislation and other strong efforts to eliminate sex bias in the workplace, it still occurs at many levels. Employer attitude is a related problem. Many employers still fail to recognize the fact that female job applicants are often as equally or better qualified than men for many available job openings.

As expected, child care was also ranked very high among the employment barriers for women. In past years, most women who held jobs outside the home had either no children or their children were at

least of school age. However, recent statistics show that this trend is changing. In many cases, inflationary pressures influence women to join or return to the work force soon after childbirth. Since child care is usually the responsibility of the mother, this represents a definite barrier to employment for women. Women also tend to bear the burden of many other family problems. This was also recognized as one of the top ten barriers among women.

F. HANDICAPPED

For CETA purposes, a handicapped individual is defined as a person who has a physical or mental disability which constitutes a substantial barrier to employment, and can benefit from CETA services provided, as determined by the prime sponsor/grantee. The ES definition for "handicapped" focuses on physical or mental impairments that substantially limit one or more major life activities.

The handicapped target group was added to the "Barriers to Employment" section of this report this year. The following problems were considered to be prevalent among the handicapped:

1-Physical Barriers
2-Health Problems
3-Transportation
4-Lack of Skills
5-Lack of Work Experience
6-Lack of Confidence
7-Employer Attitude
8-Poor Attitude
9-Obsolete Skills
10-Insufficient Job Training

Handicapped job-seekers face a wide variety of problems. Physical barriers usually represent one of the most significant difficulties. Handicapped individuals sometimes require special equipment to perform routine activities. They also may require special accomodations for transportation. There have been many successful efforts to limit such physical barriers for the handicapped. However, many still exist in both the workplace and everyday life. Another important barrier noted was health problems. Though not always a deterrent to employment, health problems limit certain activities of the handicapped. Many require special medical attention or treatment which could limit their attendance on the job.

Due to the many problems they face in the labor market, handicapped individuals may lack the skills and experience needed for certain jobs. This, of course, is determined by the type of handicap involved and at what point in life that the individual became handicapped. Another important barrier noted was lack of confidence. This is often the result of many frustrating attempts to find suitable employment.

Both the attitudes of the employer and the handicapped individual were determined to be significant barriers. Employers sometimes tend to focus on the worker's handicap, while overlooking many important abilities. Handicapped individuals themselves may have developed negative attitudes. Some may feel that society owes them a living because of their handicap. In contrast, others may feel that they are helpless and cannot perform any job successfully.

INDIVIDUALS NEEDING MANPOWER SERVICES

SOUTH CAROLINA ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION

INDIVIDUALS NEEDING MANPOWER SERVICES

SOUTH CAROLINA

	Projected for 1983
1. Total Civilian Population -	3,179,000
a. Age Distribution:	
15 through 19 years	281,800
20 through 29 years	564,800
30 through 39 years	478,200
40 through 44 years	175,500
45 years and over	911,100
b. Members of minority -- Total	1,010,000
16 years and over	684,200
2. Total Civilian Labor Force 1/	1,460,000
a. Employed, Total	1,358,000
b. Unemployed	102,000
(1) Unemployment Rate	7.0
3. Universe of Need for Manpower Services (Number of different individuals in year)	501,500
a. Poor	113,200
(1) Disadvantaged	103,500
(2) Other Poor	9,700
b. Non-Poor	388,300
(1) Near-Poverty	122,300
(2) All Other Non-Poor	266,000
4. Unemployed and Underutilized Disadvantaged: by Category (12 month average)	103,400
a. Unemployed	15,300
b. Underutilized	88,100
(1) Employed part-time for economic reasons	15,300
(2) Employed full-time, but with family income at or below poverty level	30,900
(3) Not in the labor force but should be	41,900
5. Estimated Welfare Recipients needing manpower services	19,400
6. Estimated School Dropouts	11,700
7. Estimated number of Veterans needing manpower services	35,000
a. Number of Vietnam-Era Veterans	15,000
8. Estimated number of Minorities needing manpower services	158,000
9. Total number of different individuals unemployed during year -	306,000

1/ Labor Force data adjusted to 1981 Current Population Survey Levels.

South Carolina Employment Security Com.
Research and Analysis/LMIA

INDIVIDUALS NEEDING MANPOWER SERVICES

DEFINITIONS AND SOURCES OF DATA

Item 1. Total Civilian Population - Projected 1983 - Developed by Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory using the Labor Market/Population Projections Model.

Item 2. Civilian Labor Force - Projected 1983 - Estimated by Research and Analysis Section, SCESC.

Item 3. and 4. Universe of Need for Manpower Services - Projected 1983 - Represents the total number of different individuals, both unemployed and underutilized, who may need employment-related assistance at some time during the target year. (Base period used--Annual Average 1981).

Item 5. An estimate of the number of welfare recipients covered by the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) who are potentially employable WIN clients.

Item 6. School dropouts based on data obtained from S.C. Department of Education on number of public school dropouts from grade 9-12 during 1980-81 session.

Item 7. Based on number of veterans serviced in local offices in fiscal year 1981 and projected to 1983.

Item 8. Based on number of minorities serviced in local offices in fiscal year 1981 and projected to 1983.

Items 5, 6, 7 and 8 are included in the universe of need total in item 3 and are not additions to the universe of need.

S.C. Employment Security Commission
Research and Analysis Section

APPENDIX

SOUTH CAROLINA

ANNUAL PLANNING

INFORMATION

JOB SERVICE APPENDIX

SOUTH CAROLINA TABLE 94
ANALYSIS OF APPLICANT POPULATION AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1981

APPLICANT CHARACTERISTICS	TOTAL APPLICANTS					ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED		
	TOTAL	UNEMPLOYED	YOUTH 16/21	HANDICAPPED	PUBLIC ASSIST	TOTAL	UNEMPLOYED	YOUTH 16/21
A B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
94010 SEX/AGE,TOTAL	352545	323804	91698	21704	22916	92051	81446	30911
94015 MALE	171890	158087	45303	12256	2188	34650	30712	13673
94020 14-15	3144	3079	0	45	319	2267	1936	0
94025 16-19	26200	24904	26200	928	1175	9544	8580	9544
94030 20-21	19103	17662	19103	804	166	4129	3674	4129
94035 22-44	102796	93707	0	7487	392	15946	14113	0
94040 45-54	12559	12083	0	1676	83	1801	1569	0
94045 55 & OVER	7648	7252	0	1316	53	963	840	0
94050 FEMALE	180655	165117	46395	9448	20728	57401	50736	17238
94055 14-15	2443	2411	0	15	320	1847	1839	0
94060 16-19	26709	25479	26709	560	2155	11111	10122	11111
94065 20-21	19686	18247	19686	386	1541	6127	5509	6127
94070 22-44	107080	96369	0	5482	14197	31626	27700	0
94075 45-54	15956	14524	0	1908	1903	4575	3986	0
94080 55 & OVER	8781	8087	0	1097	612	2115	1778	0
94085 SEX/RACE,ETHNIC								
TOTAL	352545	323804	91698	21704	22916	92051	81446	30911
94090 MALE	171890	158087	45303	12256	2188	34650	30712	13673
94095 WHITE,NOT HISPANIC	93079	84514	22083	7104	4[illegible]	10539	9257	3202
94100 BLACK,NOT HISPANIC	75588	71080	22549	5064	1749	23603	20994	10330
94105 HISPANIC	2026	1980	414	36	10	171	154	39
94110 AMER INDIAN & ALASKAN NATIVE	275	259	73	28	5	93	82	38
94115 ASIAN & PACIFIC IS	497	454	53	16	7	167	154	43
94120 INA	425	400	101	8	8	77	71	21
94125 FEMALE	180655	165117	46395	9448	20728	57401	50736	17238
94130 WHITE,NOT HISPANIC	89681	81155	20786	4124	3057	13359	11694	3235
94135 BLACK NOT HISPANIC	88940	82031	25198	5271	17571	43598	38643	13899
94140 HISPANIC	849	814	201	21	48	156	140	35
94145 AMER INDIAN & ALASKAN NATIVE	267	256	67	11	14	120	106	40
94150 ASIAN & PAC IS	546	506	48	16	25	106	97	11
94155 INA	372	355	95	5	13	82	80	18
94160 SEX/MIGR,EMPLED								
TOTAL	352545	323804	91698	21704	22916	92051	81446	30911
94165 MALE	171890	158087	45303	12256	2188	34650	30712	13673
94170 0-7	15476	14831	1160	1733	403	5741	5288	567
94175 8-11	63520	60554	23811	4392	1475	17124	15261	9174
94180 12	63438	57771	16779	4072	255	10585	9398	3403
94185 OVER 12	29456	25531	3553	2059	55	3200	2765	527
94190 FEMALE	180655	165117	46395	9448	20728	57401	50736	17238
94195 0-7	12202	11378	596	1906	3171	6147	5451	310
94200 8-11	61663	57977	19048	4069	10441	26474	23654	5336
94205 12	74716	67537	20874	2560	5532	18994	16663	6133
94210 OVER 12	32074	28225	5877	893	1184	5786	4958	1459

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis, ESARS Table 94

SOUTH CAROLINA TABLE 95

ANALYSIS OF VETERAN APPLICANT POPULATION

AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1981

APPLICANT CHARACTERISTICS	TOTAL VETERANS	UNEMPLOYED	OTHER ELIGIBLES	VIETNAM ERA VETERANS UNDER 35	SPECIAL DISABLED VETERANS	ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED VETS TOTAL	UNEMPLOYED	VIETNAM ERA VETS UNDER 35	SPECIAL DISABLED
A B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
95010SEX	39515	36166	7522	13815	853	7188	6746	5173	222
95015 MALE	37807	34547	7462	13281	824	6733	6322	4778	209
95020 FEMALE	1708	1619	60	534	29	455	424	395	13
95025AGE	39515	36166	7522	13815	853	7188	6746	5173	222
95030 14-15	25	21	4	0	1	7	6	0	1
95035 16-19	258	246	10	19	8	105	100	105	4
95040 20-21	1226	1176	11	41	20	477	457	477	9
95045 22-44	28083	25505	6585	13755	538	5501	5173	4591	157
95050 45-54	6121	5615	818	0	166	720	662	0	35
95055 55 & OVER	3802	3603	94	0	120	378	348	0	16
95060RACE/ETHNIC	39515	36166	7522	13815	853	7188	6746	5173	222
95065 WHITE,NOT HISPANIC	25836	23475	4924	8085	533	3447	3236	2285	104
95070 BLACK,NOT HISPANIC	13327	12350	2521	5621	307	3650	3426	2822	114
95075 HISPANIC	194	187	28	64	10	59	54	47	4
95080 AMER INDIAN & ALASKAN NATIVE	40	40	11	14	1	8	8	7	0
95085 ASIAN & PACIFIC IS	72	70	30	16	1	20	20	7	0
95090 IRA	46	44	8	15	1	8	8	5	0
95095ELIGIBLE CLAIMANTS	11854	11370	2094	3895	197	1905	1808	1515	42
95100FOOD STAMP WORK REG	507	495	83	166	6	204	199	97	1
95105WIN REGISTRANTS	85	81	9	29	3	85	81	56	3
95110CETA PARTICIPANTS	1058	987	144	374	38	836	786	636	35

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis, ESARS Table 95

Job Service Openings and Average Pay By Selected Occupational Category in South Carolina 1/

September 1981

Job Title	Openings Available		Openings Unfilled		Openings Unfilled 30 Days or More	
	Total	Average Pay	Total	Average Pay	Total	Average Pay
Total, All Occupations	6,490	$ 9,320.00	2,377	$ 9,719.00	1,242	$ 9,783.00
Professional, Technical and Managerial	499	12,757.00	242	13,572.00	124	13,704.00
Architecture and Engineering	38	17,998.00	24	19,554.00	12	18,742.00
Mathematics and Physical Sciences	18	14,061.00	9	13,682.00	4	14,400.00
Life Sciences	22	13,163.00	14	13,547.00	5	14,530.00
Medicine and Health	90	11,564.00	41	12,100.00	23	12,830.00
Education	60	11,274.00	26	12,090.00	17	11,742.00
Administrative Specializations	38	14,120.00	11	16,160.00	7	16,366.00
Managers and Officials	151	11,379.00	64	11,444.00	33	12,327.00
Misc. Professional, Technical and Managerial	20	9,890.00	12	9,249.00	6	9,893.00
Clerical and Sales	1,131	8,503.00	451	8,755.00	219	8,754.00
Stenography, Typing, Filing and Related	358	8,573.00	130	8,434.00	61	7,987.00
Computing and Account-Recording	320	8,054.00	115	8,281.00	44	8,248.00
Production and Stock Clerks	62	8,504.00	16	8,167.00	3	8,147.00
Information and Message Distribution	54	7,797.00	17	8,218.00	5	9,069.00
Miscellaneous Clerical	61	8,639.00	42	8,651.00	34	8,713.00
Sales Occupations, Services	63	11,186.00	51	11,256.00	35	10,829.00
Salesperson, Consumable Commodities	18	8,531.00	4	9,184.00	1	6,968.00
Salespersons, Commodities	99	8,509.00	43	8,566.00	23	8,475.00
Miscellaneous Sales	96	8,564.00	33	9,241.00	13	9,430.00
Service	1,108	3.63	297	3.71	153	3.71
Domestic Service	35	3.40	12	3.35	3	3.35
Food and Beverage Preparation and Service	560	3.52	132	3.71	69	3.81
Lodging and Related Service	121	3.40	53	3.39	45	3.36
Misc. Personal Service	93	3.82	16	3.49	8	3.55
Apparel/Furnishings Service	34	3.47	6	3.68	0	0.00
Protective Service	103	4.25	38	4.29	14	4.30
Building and Related Service	158	3.71	38	3.75	12	3.95
Farming, Fishery, Forestry and Related	272	4.03	112	4.06	12	4.57
Plant Farming	224	4.03	83	4.04	6	4.54

1/ Pay units (i.e., hourly, yearly) may differ, depending on information supplied by employers.

Job Service Openings and Average Pay By Selected Occupational Category in South Carolina 1/

September 1981

Job Title	Openings Available		Openings Unfilled		Openings Unfilled 30 Days or More	
	Total	Average Pay	Total	Average Pay	Total	Average Pay
Forestry	36	$ 4.00	25	$ 4.16	6	$ 4.60
Processing	168	4.92	88	5.11	42	5.36
Metal Processing	35	5.40	26	5.20	0	0.00
Processing Food, Tobacco and Related Products	33	4.68	25	4.96	22	5.16
Chemicals, Plastics, Synthetics, Rubber and Paint Processing	55	4.82	26	5.11	13	5.80
Processing Leather, Textiles and Related Products	37	4.90	7	5.47	6	5.38
Machine Trades	867	5.20	293	5.27	145	5.40
Metal Machining	208	5.90	54	5.99	37	5.71
Metalworking	44	4.99	15	3.44	4	3.73
Mechanics and Machinery Repairers	214	5.64	102	5.58	60	5.46
Paperworking	12	5.18	7	6.02	3	6.29
Printing	16	4.33	9	4.38	2	3.75
Wood Machining	14	4.60	4	4.50	3	4.83
Textile	349	4.61	101	4.88	36	5.24
Miscellaneous Machine Trades	10	4.71	1	5.00	0	0.00
Bench Work	843	4.09	431	4.22	353	4.34
Metal Prod. Fab. Assembly and Repair	150	4.33	80	4.35	78	4.34
Fab./Repair Scient. Med., Photo., Opt., Hor., and Related Products	33	4.36	12	4.11	1	3.83
Assembly and Repair of Electrical Equip.	262	4.49	184	4.73	176	4.76
Fab./Repair of Prod. Made From Assorted Material	17	4.77	1	4.60	1	4.60
Painting, Decorating and Related	12	4.40	3	4.15	3	4.15
Fab./Repair of Wood Products	36	5.03	10	4.16	8	4.32
Fab./Repair of Textile, Leather and Related Products	328	3.46	139	3.46	86	3.45
Structural Work	976	4.84	273	5.06	118	5.15
Metal Fabrication	128	5.02	35	5.22	23	5.05
Welders, Cutters and Related	38	5.86	8	4.98	5	5.07

1/ Pay units (i.e., hourly, yearly) may differ, depending on information supplied by employers.

Job Service Openings and Average Pay By Selected Occupational Category in South Carolina 1/

September 1981

Job Title	Openings Available Total	Openings Available Average Pay	Openings Unfilled Total	Openings Unfilled Average Pay	Openings Unfilled 30 Days or More Total	Openings Unfilled 30 Days or More Average Pay
Electrical Assembly, Installation and Repair	107	$ 5.70	46	$ 6.16	25	$ 6.16
Painting, Plastering, Waterproofing, Cementing	47	4.94	20	5.20	5	4.35
Excavating, Grading, Paving and Related	47	5.38	14	5.22	4	4.84
Construction	556	4.56	138	4.67	51	4.85
Misc. Structural Work	53	4.40	12	4.63	5	5.01
Miscellaneous	626	4.22	190	4.37	76	4.36
Motor Freight	133	4.38	39	4.69	12	4.70
Transportation	53	3.72	10	4.05	4	4.58
Packaging/Materials Handling	408	4.15	125	4.13	54	4.00
Production and Distribution of Utilities	18	5.75	12	6.44	6	6.90

1/ Pay units (i.e., hourly, yearly) may differ, depending on information supplied by employers.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Job Service Openings and Average Pay By Selected Industrial Category in South Carolina

September 1981

Selected Industry Group	Openings Available		Openings Unfilled		Openings Unfilled 30 Days or More	
	Total	Average Pay	Total	Average Pay	Total	Average Pay
Total Openings, All Industries	6,490	$ 9,320.00	2,377	$ 9,719.00	1,242	$ 9,783.00
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	217	8,767.00	87	8,395.00	7	8,492.00
Agricultural Production - Crops	166	9,660.00	68	10,050.00	2	11,242.00
Construction	723	9,946.00	195	10,081.00	73	10,003.00
Bldg. Const. - Gen. Contr. and Oper. Bldr.	227	9,951.00	56	10,385.00	19	10,225.00
Const. Other Than Bldg. - Gen. Contractor	181	10,112.00	54	9,646.00	16	11,069.00
Construction - Special Trade Contractors	315	9,848.00	85	10,161.00	38	9,442.00
Manufacturing	2,242	9,837.00	925	10,044.00	551	9,949.00
Durable Goods	1,093	10,577.00	497	10,375.00	345	10,083.00
Fab. Met. Pro., Except Mach. and Trans. Equipment	137	12,528.00	43	11,840.00	10	11,775.00
Machinery, Except Electrical	310	10,559.00	175	10,031.00	149	9,279.00
Elec. and Elec. Mach., Equip., and Sup.	259	9,782.00	149	10,708.00	128	10,653.00
Nondurable Goods	1,149	9,154.00	428	9,662.00	206	9,726.00
Textile Mill Products	470	9,708.00	145	10,029.00	57	10,770.00
Apparel and Other Finished Products, Fabrication	320	7,413.00	122	7,365.00	77	7,262.00
Trans., Comm., Elec., Gas, San, Svc.	173	10,607.00	82	11,505.00	37	11,105.00
Wholesale Trade	247	9,641.00	95	10,393.00	46	10,766.00
Durable Goods	164	10,126.00	75	10,608.00	38	11,251.00
Nondurable Goods	83	8,707.00	20	9,617.00	8	8,585.00
Retail Trade	1,149	7,801.00	354	8,328.00	203	8,551.00
General Merchandise Stores	129	7,386.00	50	7,517.00	30	7,656.00
Automotive Dealers and Gas Svc. Stations	115	8,400.00	45	9,144.00	21	9,415.00
Eating and Drinking Places	589	7,522.00	132	8,451.00	79	8,725.00
Miscellaneous Retail Trade	114	8,190.00	65	8,348.00	48	8,236.00
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	195	8,817.00	118	9,029.00	86	8,801.00
Services	1,099	8,592.00	392	9,247.00	164	9,288.00
Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps and Related	144	7,614.00	36	8,211.00	1	8,463.00

Job Service Openings and Average Pay By Selected Industrial Category in South Carolina

September 1981

Selected Industry Group	Openings Available		Openings Unfilled		Openings Unfilled 30 Days or More	
	Total	Average Pay	Total	Average Pay	Total	Average Pay
Business Services	212	$ 8,334.00	63	$ 9,226.00	13	$ 8,531.00
Health Services	187	9,063.00	44	11,138.00	20	12,204.00
Educational Services	137	9,526.00	58	10,293.00	23	10,267.00
Social Services	133	7,837.00	75	7,855.00	44	7,232.00
Public Administration	436	10,808.00	128	11,154.00	75	12,567.00
Exec., Legis., and Genl. Government, Except Finance	310	10,743.00	86	11,959.00	60	12,895.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OCCUPATIONAL APPENDIX

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 - 1985 WITH OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENINGS 1978-1985	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	60,990	26,070	34,920	EMPLOYMENT IN THE ENGINEERING FIELDS IS EXPECTED TO GROW SLIGHTLY FASTER THAN THE AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS. MUCH OF THIS GROWTH STEMS FROM THE EXPECTED INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION TO MEET THE DEMAND FOR MORE GOODS AND SERVICES. THESE ENGINEERS WILL BE NEEDED IN THE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF FACTORIES, UTILITY SYSTEMS, OFFICE BUILDINGS AND THE MANUFACTURE OF SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY, AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.
PROFESS, TECHN, & KINDRED WORKERS	8,430	3,360	5,070	
ENGINEERS	420	250	170	
CHEMICAL ENGINEERS	20	10	10	
CIVIL ENGINEERS	80	40	40	
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS	80	60	20	
INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS	50	30	20	
MECHANICAL ENGINEERS	90	60	30	
OTHER ENGINEERS	90	50	40	
NUCLEAR ENGINEERS	10	*	10	
ALL OTHER ENGINEERS	80	50	30	
LIFE & PHYSICAL SCIENTISTS	80	50	30	FOR THOSE WITH ADVANCED DEGREES, EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES ARE EXPECTED TO BE GOOD. EMPLOYMENT IS EXPECTED TO EXPAND SLOWER THAN THE AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS. THE INCREASING ATTENTION TO PRESERVING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND CONTINUING MEDICAL RESEARCH ARE TWO AREAS DIRECTLY AFFECTING THE EMPLOYMENT PROSPECTS IN THESE PROFESSIONS.
AGRICULTURAL SCIENTISTS	20	*	20	
LIFE SCIENTISTS	10	*	*	
BIOLOGICAL SCIENTISTS	10	*	*	
CHEMISTS	40	20	20	
PHYSICISTS	10	*	*	
LIFE, PHYSICAL SCIENTISTS, NEC	10	*	*	

* Denotes occupations in which less than 10 openings are expected.

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 - 1985 WITH OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENINGS 1978-1985	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK
ENGINEERING, SCIENCE TECHNS	550	370	180	ENGINEERING, SCIENCE TECHNICIANS' EMPLOY-
DRAFTERS	120	90	30	MENT PROSPECTS ARE PROJECTED TO BE
ELECTRICAL, ELECTRONIC TECHNS	150	120	30	GREATER THAN THE AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCU-
SOUND RECORDING & REPRO TECHNS	*	*	*	PATIONS. TWO FACTORS UNDERLYING THE
ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONIC TECHNS	140	110	30	EXPECTED INCREASE IN DEMAND FOR TECH-
BROADCASTING TECHNICIANS	10	*	*	NICIANS ARE THE PROJECTED INDUSTRIAL
INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING TECHNS	20	10	10	EXPANSION AND THE INCREASING COMPLEX-
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING TECHNS	20	10	10	ITY OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY. MOST WILL
SURVEYORS	30	20	10	BE NEEDED TO WORK WITH THE EXPANDING
ENGINEERING, SCIENCE TECHNS, NEC	220	130	90	NUMBER OF ENGINEERS AND SCIENTISTS IN
TIMBER CRUISERS	*	*	*	DEVELOPING,PRODUCING, AND DISTRIBUTING
COLORISTS TEXTILES	*	*	*	NEW AND TECHNICALLY ADVANCED PRODUCTS.
TRAFFIC TECHNICIANS	*	*	*	
CIVIL ENGINEERING TECHNICIANS	10	*	*	
ALL OTHER ENG TECH	110	70	40	
ALL OTHER SCI TECH	90	50	40	
MEDICAL WORKERS, EX TECHNS	1,040	450	590	EMPLOYMENT PROSPECTS ARE EXPECTED TO EX-
DENTISTS	40	30	10	PAND ABOUT AS FAST AS THE AVERAGE FOR
DIETITIANS	40	20	20	TOTAL OCCUPATIONS. MAJOR INFLUENCES
NURSES, PROFESSIONAL	600	200	400	ON THIS EXPANSION ARE THE INCREASE
OPTOMETRISTS	20	10	10	IN THE TOTAL POPULATION, ESPECIALLY
PHARMACISTS	100	40	60	AMONG OLDER PEOPLE, AND THE INCREASING
PHYSICIANS, MED & OSTEOPATH	140	100	40	EMPHASIS ON REGULAR OR PREVENTIVE MEDI-
THERAPISTS	100	50	50	CAL CARE. ALSO CONTRIBUTING TO THE IN-
OCCUPATIONAL THERAPISTS	10	*	*	CREASED USE OF MEDICAL CARE IS THE
MANUAL ARTS, MUSIC, REC THERAPISTS	20	10	10	GREATER ABILITY OF THE POPULATION TO PAY
PHYSICAL THERAPISTS	10	*	*	FOR THESE SERVICES. THE ABILITY TO PAY
SPEECH & HEARING CLINICIANS, ETC.	30	10	20	HAS INCREASED DUE TO THE ESTABLISHMENT
INHALATION THERAPISTS	20	10	10	OF HEALTH MAINTENANCE ORGAINZATIONS,
				OR PREPAYMENT FOR HOSPITALIZATION AND
				MEDICAL CARE INCLUDING MEDICARE AND
				MEDICAID.

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 - 1985 WITH OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENINGS 1978-1985	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK
HEALTH TECHNOLS & TECHNS	820	370	450	EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES ARE PROJECTED TO INCREASE FASTER THAN THE AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS. FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO THIS PROJECTED GROWTH ARE: THE INCREASED DEMAND FOR HEALTH CARE IN GENERAL; THE NEED TO RELIEVE HIGHLY TRAINED PROFESSIONALS OF THEIR LESS COMPLICATED AND ROUTINE DUTIES; EMERGING JOBS TO MEET A PREVIOUSLY UNFILLED NEED FOR MEDICAL CARE IN SITUATIONS WHERE PHYSICIANS AND NURSES ARE UNAVAILABLE; THE DEVELOPMENT AND INCREASED USE OF SOPHISTICATED DIAGNOSTIC TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES FOR TREATMENT; THE NEED TO PROCESS THE LARGE VOLUME OF MEDICAL RECORDS GENERATED DAILY BY THE MEDICAL STAFF; AND WIDER USE OF LABORATORY TESTS BY PHYSICIANS IN GENERAL.
CLINICAL LAB TECHNOLS	90	40	50	
MEDICAL LAB TECHNOLOGISTS	30	10	20	
MEDICAL LAB ASSISTANTS	50	20	30	
DENTAL HYGIENISTS & ASSISTANTS	200	130	70	
DENTAL ASSISTANTS	140	90	50	
DENTAL HYGIENISTS	60	40	20	
HEALTH RECORD TECHNOLS, TECHNS	20	*	10	
RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLS, TECHNS	50	20	30	
X-RAY TECHNICIANS	50	20	30	
RADIOLOGIC TECHNS & NUC MED TECHS	*	*	*	
OTHER HEALTH TECHNOLS, TECHNS	460	180	280	
SURGICAL TECHNICIANS	20	10	10	
EKG TECHNICIANS	10	*	*	
EEG TECHNICIANS	*	*	*	
PHARMACY HELPERS	20	10	10	
LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSES	360	140	220	
PHYSICAL THERAPY TECHNICIANS	10	10	*	
ALL OTHER MED & DENT TECH	50	20	30	
TECHNICIANS, EX HEALTH OR S & E	70	10	60	EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES OVERALL ARE LESS FAVORABLE THAN THE TOTAL FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS. FUNERAL SERVICES WILL RISE BUT MOST FUNERAL HOMES WILL BE ABLE TO MEET THE DEMAND WITHOUT EXPANDING THEIR OPERATIONS. MOST OPENINGS FOR PILOTS WILL BE OUTSIDE THE MAJOR AIRLINES. WITH FEDERAL AVAITION DEREGULATION, SMALL COMMUTER AVIATION BUSINESSES ARE EXPECTED TO OPERATE WHERE SCHEDULED AIRLINES DO NOT SERVICE OR HAVE CUT BACK ON SERVICE.
AIRPLANE PILOTS	10	10	*	
AIR TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS	10	*	*	
EMBALMERS	20	*	20	
OTHER TECHNS, EX HEALTH OR S & E	30	*	30	
ALL OTHER TECHNICIANS	30	*	30	
TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS, LIBRARY	10	*	*	

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 - 1985 WITH OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENINGS 1978-1985	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK
COMPUTER SPECIALISTS	280	220	60	EMPLOYMENT PROSPECTS ARE EXPECTED TO BE SLIGHTLY GREATER THAN THE AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS. THE USE OF COMPUTERS WILL CONTINUE TO EXPAND, PARTICULARLY IN THE ACCOUNTING AND BUSINESS MANAGEMENT SERVICE INDUSTRY, IN ADDITION TO ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED IN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT. ADVANCES IN TECHNOLOGY THAT HAVE DRASTICALLY REDUCED THE SIZE AND COST OF COMPUTER HARDWARE HAVE INCREASED THE DEMAND FOR SPECIALISTS TO DESIGN SYSTEMS, ESPECIALLY FOR THE SMALL COMPUTER GEARED PRIMARILY FOR USE BY SMALL FIRMS.
COMPUTER PROGRAMERS	150	120	30	
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS	130	100	30	
SOCIAL SCIENTISTS	40	20	20	EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN THIS FIELD ARE EXPECTED TO GROW MORE SLOWLY THAN THE AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS. OVERALL, PROSPECTS ARE BETTER FOR THOSE WITH ADVANCED DEGREES. BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY, CONSULTING FIRMS, AND RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS WILL CONTINUE TO PROVIDE THE BULK OF EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR ECONOMISTS. INCREASED PUBLIC CONCERN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES, GROWING AWARENESS FOR TESTING AND COUNSELING OF CHILDREN, AND EVER INCREASING INVOLVEMENT IN PROGRAM EVALUATION IN SUCH AREAS AS HEALTH, EDUCATION, MILITARY SERVICE, AND LAW ENFORCEMENT ARE ALL FACTORS INFLUENCING THE EXPANSION OF PSYCHOLOGISTS.
ECONOMISTS	10	10	*	
ECONOMISTS	10	10	*	
PSYCHOLOGISTS	20	10	10	
URBAN & REGIONAL PLANNERS	10	*	*	

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 - 1985 WITH OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENINGS 1978-1985	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK
TEACHERS	2,750	710	2,040	THE EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK FOR TEACHERS WILL BE LESS THAN HALF THE AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS. PROJECTIONS FROM THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS INDICATE THAT ELEMENTARY, SECONDARY, AND COLLEGE ENROLLMENTS WILL CONTINUE THEIR DECLINE OF THE PAST FEW YEARS. HOWEVER, ELEMENTARY ENROLLMENT SHOULD HALT ITS DOWNWARD TREND BY 1983. THIS DECLINING ENROLLMENT IS DUE TO FEWER BIRTHS DURING THE 60'S. ONE REASON FOR THE HALT IN DECLINING ELEMENTARY ENROLLMENT IS THAT THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS IS EXPECTED TO RISE BECAUSE OF THE GROWING NUMBER OF WOMEN ENTERING CHILDBEARING YEARS. ALL ENTRANTS TO THE TEACHING PROFESSION ARE EXPECTED TO FACE INCREASING COMPETITION. THIS COMPETITION IS EXPECTED TO BE ESPECIALLY KEEN FOR COLLEGE FACULTY JOB OPENINGS.
ADULT EDUCATION	90	40	50	
COLLEGE & UNIVERSITY TEACHERS	560	170	390	
TEACHERS, VOCATIONAL ED OR TRAIN	40	10	30	
TEACHERS, COLLEGE	410	120	290	
GRADUATE ASSISTANTS	100	30	70	
EXTENSION SERVICE SPECIALISTS	10	*	*	
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS	1,350	300	1,050	
SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS	730	190	540	
TEACHERS, NEC*	30	10	20	
DANCE INSTRUCTORS	20	10	10	
ALL OTHER TEACHERS	10	*	10	

* Not elsewhere classified

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 - 1985 WITH OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENINGS 1978-1985	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK
WRITERS, ARTISTS, & ENTERTAINERS	310	150	160	PROSPECTS FOR EMPLOYMENT IN THIS AREA ARE EXPECTED TO BE ABOUT AS GOOD AS THE AVERAGE OF TOTAL OCCUPATIONS. JOURNALISM GRADUATES, ALTHOUGH FACING STRONG COMPETITION, ARE EXPECTED TO FIND SOME OPENINGS IN THEIR FIELD, WITH THE GROWTH IN THIS FIELD COMING IN THE SMALL TOWN AND SUBURBAN DAILY AND WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS. THE DEMAND FOR PUBLIC RELATIONS SPECIALISTS IS EXPECTED TO INCREASE AS BUSINESS, GOVERNMENT, AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS TRY TO BUILD AND MAINTAIN A POSITIVE PUBLIC IMAGE BY IMPROVING COMMUNICATION, UNDERSTANDING, AND COOPERATION WITH SOCIETY'S MANY DIVERSE GROUPS. THE PHOTOGRAPHY FIELD WILL EXPERIENCE INCREASING GROWTH AS THE NEED AND USE OF VISUAL AIDS, VIDEO, AND MOTION PICTURE PHOTOGRAPHY BECOME INCREASINGLY IMPORTANT IN INDUSTRY, LAW ENFORCEMENT, AND SCIENTIFIC AND MEDICAL RESEARCH.
ATHLETES & KINDRED WORKERS	20	20	*	
SPORTS INSTRUCTORS	20	10	10	
DESIGNERS	70	50	20	
DESIGNERS	70	50	20	
EDITORS & REPORTERS	60	20	40	
WRITERS &/OR EDITORS	30	10	20	
REPORTERS & CORRESPONDENTS	30	10	20	
MUSICIANS	60	10	50	
MUSICIANS, INSTRUMENTAL	60	10	50	
PAINTERS	20	10	10	
COMMERCIAL ARTISTS	20	10	10	
PHOTOGRAPHERS	10	*	10	
PHOTOGRAPHERS	10	*	10	
PUBLIC RELATIONS SPECIALISTS	30	20	10	
RADIO, TV ANNOUNCERS	40	30	10	
ANNOUNCERS	30	20	10	
BROADCAST NEWS ANALYST	10	*	*	

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 - 1985 WITH OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENINGS 1978-1985	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK
OTHER PROFESSIONAL & TECHN WKRS	2,100	1,790	310	EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR ACCOUNT-
ACCOUNTANTS	370	190	180	ANTS ARE EXPECTED TO BE GREATER THAN
ACCOUNTANTS & AUDITORS	310	160	150	THE AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS. FAC-
TAX EXAMINERS, COLLECTRS, REV AGTS	20	10	10	TORS INFLUENCING THIS RISING DEMAND ARE:
TAX PREPARERS	40	20	20	THE INCREASING PRESSURE OF BUSINESS AND
ARCHITECTS	20	10	10	GOVERNMENT TO IMPROVE BUDGETING AND
BUYERS & PURCHASING AGENTS	260	110	150	ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES; INCREASED USE OF
PURCHASING AGENTS &/OR BUYERS	80	30	50	ACCOUNTING INFORMATION BY MANAGERS TO
BUYERS, RETAIL &/OR WHOLSL TRADE	180	80	100	MAKE BUSINESS DECISIONS; AND, THE TAX
CLERGY	130	*	130	IMPLICATIONS OF A PROPOSED ACTION OR
DIRECTORS, RELIG ACT &/OR RELIG ED	30	*	30	ACTIVITY. THE DEMAND FOR BUYERS IS EX-
FORESTERS	20	10	10	PECTED TO GROW FASTER THAN THE AVERAGE
JUDGES	80	10	70	FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS. BUYERS ENTERING
JUDGES	30	*	30	THE LABOR MARKET MUST BE FAMILIAR WITH
MAGISTRATES	50	*	50	THE USE OF COMPUTERIZED SYSTEMS TO MAIN-
LAWYERS & KINDRED WORKERS	160	80	80	TAIN INVENTORIES AND TO ORDER STANDARD
LAW CLERK	40	20	20	ITEMS OF MERCHANDISE, AS THESE SYSTEMS
LAWYERS	110	50	60	ARE GAINING IN POPULARITY AND USE BY
PARALEGAL PERSONNEL	20	10	10	CHAIN STORES AND OTHER MAJOR MERCHANDISE
LIBRARIANS	120	20	100	RETAILERS. THE EMPLOYMENT PROSPECTS FOR
LIBRARIANS	120	20	100	FORESTERS ARE LESS THAN THE AVERAGE FOR
PERSONNEL, LABOR RELAT SPECIALIST	110	60	50	ALL OCCUPATIONS, WITH KEEN COMPETITION
PERSONNEL, LABOR RELAT SPECIALISTS	70	30	40	EXPECTED. THE OPPORTUNITIES WILL BE
EMPLOYMENT INTERVIEWS	40	30	10	MORE FAVORABLE FOR PERSONS WITH EITHER
RECREATION WORKERS	50	20	30	AN ADVANCED DEGREE OR EXPERIENCE. LAW-
GROUP RECREATION WORKERS	50	20	30	YERS AND KINDRED WORKERS ARE EXPECTED
SOCIAL WORKERS	220	90	130	TO HAVE FASTER THAN AVERAGE GROWTH, WITH
CASEWORKERS	190	80	110	THE CONTINUED HIGH DEMAND SUSTAINED BY
COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION WORKER	30	10	20	INCREASED POPULATION, BUSINESS ACTIVITY,
VOCATIONAL, EDUC COUNSELORS	100	30	70	AND GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS. THE SIZABLE
ALL OTHER PROFESSIONAL WORKER	430	170	260	NUMBER OF LAW SCHOOL GRADUATES WILL
APPRAISERS	10	*	*	CREATE KEEN COMPETITION FOR THE NUMBER
COST ESTIMATORS	30	10	20	

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 - 1985 WITH OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENINGS 1978-1985	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK
CREDIT ANALYSTS, CHIEF	10	*	*	OF EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES. PERSON-
CREDIT ANALYSTS	20	10	10	NEL AND LABOR RELATIONS SPECIALISTS
UNDERWRITERS	50	20	30	ARE EXPECTED TO GROW ABOUT AS FAST AS
APPRAISERS, REAL ESTATE	40	10	30	THE AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS.
ASSESSORS	20	*	20	EMPLOYERS ARE INCREASINGLY AWARE OF
SPECIAL AGENTS, INSURANCE	20	10	10	THE ADVANTAGES TO BE DERIVED FROM GOOD
TRAVEL AGTS, TR ACCOM APPRAISERS	10	*	*	LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS AND ARE
CLAIMS EXAMINERS, PRPTY/CSLTY INS	10	*	*	EXPECTED TO CONTINUE TO SUPPORT SOUND,
ALL OTHER PROFESSIONAL	210	90	120	CAPABLY STAFFED EMPLOYEE RELATIONS PRO-
				GRAMS. THE EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR
				SOCIAL WORKERS ARE EXPECTED TO GROW
				ABOUT AS FAST AS THE AVERAGE FOR ALL
				OCCUPATIONS. RELATIVELY HIGH LEVELS OF
				UNEMPLOYMENT COUPLED WITH THE PROBLEMS
				ASSOCIATED WITH SOCIAL CHANGE ARE EX-
				PECTED TO SUSTAIN A STRONG DEMAND FOR
				PEOPLE IN THE SOCIAL SERVICES FIELD.

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 - 1985 WITH OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENINGS 1978-1985	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK
MANAGERS, OFFICIALS, PROPRIETORS	5,260	2,060	3,200	THE EMPLOYMENT PROSPECTS FOR RETAIL TRADE SALES MANAGERS ARE EXPECTED TO BE GREATER THAN THE AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS. SPECIFIC FACTORS INFLUENCING THIS DEMAND ARE POPULATION INCREASES, AND POPULATION SHIFTS INTO SUBURBS, ALONG WITH THE CONTINUING DEVELOPMENT OF SUBURBAN SHOPPING CENTERS. THE EMPLOYMENT DEMAND FOR ADMINISTRATORS, PUBLIC INSPECTORS IS EXPECTED TO GROW MORE SLOWLY THAN THE AVERAGE FOR TOTAL OCCUPATIONS. EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR APPLICANTS IN CONSTRUCTION INSPECTION ARE BETTER FOR THOSE WHO HAVE SOME COLLEGE EDUCATION BECAUSE OF THE INCREASING COMPLEXITY OF CONSTRUCTION TECHNOLOGY AND THE TREND TOWARD THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MINIMUM PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS. EMPLOYMENT PROSPECTS FOR OTHER MANAGERS, OFFICERS, AND PROPRIETORS ARE PROJECTED TO GROW ABOUT AS FAST AS THE AVERAGE FOR TOTAL OCCUPATIONS. EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR RESTAURANT, CAFE, AND BAR MANAGERS ARE PROJECTED TO GROW MUCH FASTER THAN THE AVERAGE GROWTH FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS. THIS GROWTH IS A REFLECTION OF THE CONTINUING RISE IN FAST FOOD RESTAURANTS.
SALES MANAGERS	210	110	100	
SALES MANAGERS, RETAIL TRADE	210	110	100	
ADMINISTRATORS, PUB INSPECTORS	50	10	40	
CONSTRUCTION INSPECTORS, PUB AD	20	*	20	
INSPECTORS, EX CONST, PUB ADM	20	10	10	
POSTMASTERS & MAIL SUPERINTS	10	*	10	
OTHER MANAGERS, OFFICIALS, PROPS	5,000	1,940	3,060	
RAILROAD CONDUCTORS	10	*	10	
RESTAURANT, CAFE, & BAR MGRS	380	200	180	
OTHER MGRS, ADMINISTRATORS	4,620	1,740	2,880	
MANAGERS, STORE	720	290	430	
MANAGERS, AUTO SERVICE DEPT	30	10	20	
MANAGERS, AUTO PARTS DEPT	20	*	20	
WHOLESALERS	180	90	90	
ALL OTHER MANAGERS	3,670	1,360	2,310	

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 - 1985 WITH OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENINGS 1978-1985	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK
SALES WORKERS	4,180	1,760	2,420	THE EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR SALES WORKERS ARE EXPECTED TO GROW FASTER THAN THE AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS. PROJECTIONS INDICATE THAT THE PRIMARY SOURCE OF OPENINGS IN SALES WILL BE IN RETAIL TRADE. OPPORTUNITIES FOR INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS ARE EXPECTED TO GROW ABOUT AS FAST AS THE AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS. DEMAND IN THIS FIELD DEPENDS ON THE VOLUME OF INSURANCE SALES. HOWEVER, EMPLOYMENT OF AGENTS OR BROKERS WILL NOT KEEP PACE WITH THE ANTICIPATED RAPID RISE IN INSURANCE SALES VOLUME, BECAUSE MORE POLICIES WILL BE SOLD TO GROUPS OR BY MAIL. THE EMPLOYMENT PROSPECTS FOR REAL ESTATE AGENTS OR BROKERS ARE EXPECTED TO BE MUCH GREATER THAN THE AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS. THE RISING DEMAND IN THIS EMPLOYMENT FIELD WILL STEM PRIMARILY FROM INCREASED DEMAND FOR HOME PURCHASES AND RENTAL UNITS. OPPORTUNITIES FOR OTHER SALES WORKERS ARE SLIGHTLY BETTER THAN THE TOTAL OCCUPATIONAL AVERAGE. THE PRIMARY REASON BEHIND THIS GROWTH IS THAT SALES IS SUCH A LARGE OCCUPATION AND TURNOVER IS HIGH, THEREFORE, MOST OPENINGS OCCUR AS EXPERIENCED PERSONNEL LEAVE THEIR JOBS.
AUCTIONEERS	20	10	10	
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, ETC.	210	90	120	
SALES AGENTS, SALES REPS, INSURANCE	210	90	120	
REAL ESTATE AGENTS, BROKERS	50	20	30	
REAL ESTATE BROKERS	20	10	10	
SALES AGENTS, SALES REPS, REAL EST	40	20	20	
STOCKS & BOND SALES AGENTS	20	10	10	
SALES AGENTS, SALES REPS, SECURITY	20	10	10	
OTHER SALES WORKERS	3,880	1,630	2,250	
SALES CLERKS	1,990	780	1,210	
CRATING & MOVING ESTIMATORS	10	*	*	
ALL OTHER SALES WORKERS	1,890	840	1,050	

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 - 1985 WITH OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENINGS 1978-1985	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK
CLERICAL WORKERS	11,090	4,810	6,280	EMPLOYMENT OF ALL CLERICAL WORKERS IS
STENOS, TYPIST, SECRETARIES	2,430	910	1,520	EXPECTED TO INCREASE ABOUT AS FAST AS
SECRETARIES	1,850	660	1,190	THE AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS. OP-
STENOGRAPHERS	140	60	80	PORTUNITIES WILL ALSO BE HIGH FOR BOTH
TYPIST	440	190	250	TEMPORARY AND PART-TIME APPLICANTS
OFFICE MACHINE OPERATORS	530	310	220	SKILLED IN THE USE OF A WIDE RANGE OF
BOOKKEEPING, BILLING OPERATORS	180	80	100	OFFICE MACHINES AND PROCEDURES. SECRE-
BOOKKEEPING/BILLING MACH OPS	130	60	70	TARIES AND TYPISTS ARE PROJECTED TO GROW
PROOF MACHINE OPERATORS	50	20	30	SLIGHTLY MORE THAN THE AVERAGE FOR TOTAL
COMPUTER, PERIPHERAL EQUIP OPS	210	170	40	OCCUPATIONS. AS BUSINESS AND GOVERNMENT
COMPUTER OPERATORS	170	140	30	EXPANDS AND CONTINUES TO CREATE MORE
PERIPHERAL EDP EQPT OPERATORS	40	30	10	PAPERWORK THERE WILL BE A RISING DEMAND
DUPLICATING MACHINE OPERATORS	*	*	*	FOR PERSONS TO HANDLE THIS WORKLOAD.
KEYPUNCH OPERATORS	140	40	100	THE GROWTH OF STENOGRAPHERS IS NOT EX-
ALL OTHER OFFICE MACHINE OPS	30	10	20	PECTED TO EXPAND AS FAST AS THE AVERAGE
OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS	8,140	3,600	4,540	FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS, BECAUSE THE IN-
BANK TELLERS	290	150	140	CREASED USE OF DICTATION MACHINES WILL
NEW ACCOUNTS TELLER	40	20	20	SEVERELY REDUCE THE NEED FOR STENOGRA-
TELLERS	250	130	120	PHERS. OFFICE MACHINE OPERATORS ARE
BOOKKEEPERS	1,040	460	580	PROJECTED TO GROW ABOUT AS FAST AS THE
ACCOUNTING CLERKS	410	170	240	AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS. DEMAND FOR
BOOKKEEPERS, HAND	630	290	340	THESE OCCUPATIONS WILL BE SLIGHTLY RE-
CASHIERS	1,340	660	680	STRAINED BECAUSE OF ADVANCES IN OFFICE
CLERICAL SUPERVISORS	200	110	90	TECHNOLOGY THAT WILL ALLOW EVEN SMALL
COLLECTORS, BILL & ACCOUNT	60	20	40	BUSINESSES TO ADOPT COMPUTERIZED RECORD-
COUNTER CLERKS, EX FOOD	290	140	150	KEEPING. EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR
CAR RENTAL CLERKS	10	*	10	COMPUTER AND PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT OPERA-
DESK CLERKS	130	70	60	TORS ARE EXPECTED TO GROW FASTER THAN THE
ORDER CLERKS	130	60	70	AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS. THIS DEMAND
DESK CLERKS, BOWLING FLOOR	10	*	*	IS INFLUENCED BY THE EXPANSION IN THE USE
DISPATCHERS, STARTERS, VEHICLE	50	30	20	OF COMPUTERIZED RECORDKEEPING AND PROCESS-
DISPATCHERS, POLICE, FIRE, AMBULANC	20	10	10	ING SYSTEMS. THE EXPANSION OF BANK SER-
DISPATCHERS, VEHICLE, SERV OR WK	30	20	10	VICES IS PROJECTED TO INFLUENCE THE EM-

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 - 1985 WITH OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENINGS 1978-1985	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK
SURVEY WORKERS	10	10	*	PLOYMENT PROSPECTS FOR BANK TELLERS,
ESTIMATORS, INVESTIGATORS, NEC	80	30	50	CAUSING THIS OCCUPATIONAL FIELD TO EX-
CREDIT AUTHORIZERS	10	*	*	PAND FASTER THAN THE AVERAGE FOR ALL
ADJUSTMENT CLERKS	20	10	10	OCCUPATIONS. BECAUSE THE OCCUPATION IS
CHECKING CLERKS	10	*	*	LARGE AND TURNOVER IS HIGH, EMPLOYMENT
CLAIMS CLERKS	30	10	20	OPPORTUNITIES FOR CASHIERS ARE EXPECTED
CREDIT REPORTERS	10	*	10	TO GROW FASTER THAN THE AVERAGE FOR ALL
PRODUCTION CLERKS	100	50	50	OCCUPATIONS. THE DEMAND FOR COLLECTION
FILE CLERKS	180	70	110	WORKERS IN THE NEAR FUTURE WILL BE SPURR-
FILE CLERKS	110	50	60	ED BY EXPANDING CREDIT CARD SERVICES, WITH
PERSONNEL CLERKS	60	20	40	THE BEST EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN COL-
ADMISSIONS EVALUATORS	10	*	*	LECTION AGENCIES WHERE TURNOVER IS HIGH,
CLAIMS ADJUSTERS	50	20	30	AND IN RETAIL TRADE FIRMS. THE EXPECTED
CLAIMS EXAMINERS	20	10	10	BUSINESS EXPANSION AND THE NEED FOR MORE
CLAIMS ADJUSTERS	30	10	20	AND BETTER RECORDKEEPING OF THE PAPERWORK
LIBRARY ASSISTANTS	20	*	20	THIS EXPANSION WILL GENERATE IS EXPECTED
MAIL CARRIERS, POSTAL SERVICE	100	10	90	TO RAISE THE NUMBER OF FILE CLERKS ABOUT
MAIL HANDLERS, EX POSTAL SERVICE	30	10	20	AS FAST AS THE AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCUPA-
MAIL CLERKS	30	10	20	TIONS. EMPLOYMENT PROSPECTS FOR CLAIMS
MESSENGERS & OFFICE HELPERS	20	10	10	ADJUSTERS ARE EXPECTED TO RISE ABOUT AS
MESSENGERS	20	10	10	FAST AS THE AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCUPA-
METER READERS, UTILITIES	20	10	10	TIONS. THE NUMBER OF CLAIMS ADJUSTERS
PAYROLL, TIME KEEPING CLERKS	110	40	70	WILL BE DIRECTLY INFLUENCED BY THE PRO-
POSTAL CLERKS	30	*	30	JECTED RISE IN INSURANCE CLAIMS IN THE
PROOFREADERS	10	*	*	YEARS TO COME. THE EMPLOYMENT OPPORTU-
PROOFREADERS, COMPOSED COPY	10	*	*	NITIES FOR RECEPTIONISTS ARE EXPECTED
RECEPTIONISTS	480	220	260	TO GROW FASTER THAN THE AVERAGE FOR ALL
RECEPTIONISTS	320	150	170	OCCUPATIONS. THE POSITIVE OUTLOOK FOR
SWITCHBD OPS/RECEPTIONISTS	160	70	90	THIS OCCUPATIONAL FIELD IS PRIMARILY BE-
SHIPPING, RECEIVING CLERKS	380	240	140	CAUSE SO MANY RECEPTIONISTS WORK FOR
SHIPPING & RECEIVING CLERKS	200	130	70	BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL FIRMS
SHIPPING PACKERS	180	110	70	THAT RECOGNIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 - 1985 WITH OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENINGS 1978-1985	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK
STATISTICAL CLERKS	90	40	50	RECEPTIONISTS IN PROMOTING GOOD PUBLIC
RATERS	40	20	20	RELATIONS. EMPLOYMENT OF SHIPPING AND
STATISTICAL CLERKS	30	10	20	RECEIVING CLERKS IS EXPECTED TO GROW
COURT CLERKS	10	*	*	ABOUT AS FAST AS THE AVERAGE FOR ALL
INSURANCE	10	*	10	OCCUPATIONS. TWO FACTORS ARE AFFECTING
STOCK CLERKS, STORE KEEPERS	560	310	250	THE GROWTH OF SHIPPING AND RECEIVING
PROCUREMENT CLERKS	20	10	10	CLERKS: (1) THIS OCCUPATION IS CENTERED
STOCK CLERKS, STOCKRM, WAREHS, ETC.	540	300	240	IN MANUFACTURING AND TRADE, INDUSTRY
TEACHERS AIDES, EX MONITORS	320	100	220	SECTORS THAT ARE AMONG THE SLOWER GROWING
TELEGRAPH OPERATORS	10	*	*	ECONOMY, AND (2) A GROWING NUMBER OF
TELEPHONE OPERATORS	160	60	100	FIRMS ARE USING COMPUTERS TO STORE AND
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS	80	30	50	RETRIEVE SHIPPING AND RECEIVING RECORDS.
CENTRAL OFFICE OPERATORS	70	20	50	EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR STATISTI-
PRIVATE BRANCH SERVICE ADVISORS	10	*	*	CAL CLERKS, WHICH INCLUDES A WIDE RANGE
TICKET, STATION, EXPRESS AGENTS	50	20	30	OF JOBS, ARE PROJECTED TO GROW ABOUT THE
TRAFFIC AGENTS	10	*	*	SAME AS THE AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS.
RESERVATION AGENTS	10	10	*	HOWEVER, SOME OF THE JOBS THAT FALL IN
TICKET AGENTS	20	10	10	THIS CATEGORY MAY BE ELIMINATED BY THE
WEIGHERS	20	10	10	INCREASING USE OF COMPUTERS. HOWEVER,
ALL OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS	2,010	760	1,250	THOSE JOBS THAT REQUIRE PERSONAL CONTACT
LOAN CLOSERS	10	*	*	OR INVOLVE THE PREPARATION OF DATA FOR
GENERAL CLERKS, OFFICE	1,460	610	850	COMPUTER ANALYSIS ARE EXPECTED TO BE IN
IN-FILE OPERATORS	10	*	10	GREAT DEMAND. THE OCCUPATION OF STOCK
POLICY CHANGE CLERKS	20	10	10	CLERK/STORE KEEPERS IS EXPECTED TO EX-
REAL ESTATE CLERKS	10	*	10	PAND FASTER THAN THE AVERAGE FOR ALL
STATEMENT CLERKS	20	10	10	OCCUPATIONS. HOWEVER, GROWTH COULD BE
SERVICE CLERKS	10	*	10	SLOWED SOMEWHAT AS MORE COMPUTERS ARE
TRAFFIC CLERKS	10	10	*	USED FOR INVENTORY CONTROL. THE EMPLOY-
MARKING CLERKS TRADE	20	10	10	MENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR TELEPHONE OPERATORS
RATE CLERKS, FREIGHT	10	*	*	ARE PROJECTED TO GROW MORE SLOWLY THAN
TOWN CLERKS	10	*	10	

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 - 1985 WITH OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENINGS 1978-1985	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK
CREDIT CLERKS, BANK &/OR INS	40	20	20	THE AVERAGE OF ALL OCCUPATIONS.
MORTGAGE CLOSING CLERKS	20	10	10	MOST OF THE EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR
INSURANCE CLERKS, MEDICAL	70	40	30	TELEPHONE OPERATORS WILL RESULT FROM
ALL OTHER OFFICE CLERICAL	170	10	160	EXPERIENCED OPERATORS LEAVING THE
ALL OTHER PLANT CLERICAL	120	20	100	OCCUPATION. EMPLOYMENT FOR ALL OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS IS EXPECTED TO GROW ABOUT AS FAST AS THE AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS. REGARDING THE OCCUPATIONS IN THE ALL OTHER CLERICAL CLASSIFICATION, AN ESTIMATED SIXTY PERCENT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES ON A YEARLY BASIS WILL BE DUE TO THE REPLACEMENT OF WORKERS WHO HAVE LEFT THE LABOR MARKET FOR VARIOUS REASONS.
CRAFTS & KINDRED WORKERS	6,270	2,900	3,370	EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR CRAFTS AND
CONSTRUCTION CRAFTS WRKS	1,210	380	830	KINDRED WORKERS ARE EXPECTED TO EXPAND
CARPENTERS	420	100	320	MORE SLOWLY THAN THE AVERAGE FOR ALL OC-
CARPENTERS	420	100	320	CUPATIONS. THE EMPLOYMENT PROSPECTS IN
BRICKMASONS & STONEMASONS	50	10	40	THE CONSTRUCTION CRAFTS INDUSTRY ARE
BRICKLAYERS	30	*	30	PROJECTED TO EXPAND SLOWER THAN THE AV-
REFACTORY MATERIALS REPAIRS	10	10	*	ERAGE FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS. SINCE CON-
LOGGING TRACTOR OPERATORS	20	*	20	STRUCTION IS SENSITIVE TO CHANGES IN THE
CEMENT & CONCRETE FINISHERS	30	10	20	NATION'S ECONOMY, THE NUMBER OF OPENINGS
CEMENT MASONS	20	*	20	MAY FLUCTUATE SHARPLY FROM YEAR TO YEAR.
CONCRETE RUBBERS	10	*	*	THE DEMAND FOR CARPENTERS WILL BE LESS
ELECTRICIANS	220	110	110	THAN THE AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS,
ELECTRICIANS	220	110	110	AND CARPENTERS WITH ALL-ROUND TRAINING

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 - 1985 WITH OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENINGS 1978-1985	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK
EXCAVATING, GRADING MACH OPS	120	30	90	WILL HAVE MUCH GREATER OPPORTUNITIES FOR
HEAVY EQUIPMENT OPERATORS	110	30	80	ADVANCEMENT THAN THOSE WHO CAN DO ONLY
PAINTERS, CONSTRUCTION, MAINT	150	40	110	RELATIVELY SIMPLE ROUTINE TYPES OF CAR-
PLUMBERS & PIPEFITTERS	150	50	100	PENTRY. AS POPULATION AND BUSINESS
FITTERS, PIPELAYERS	20	*	20	GROWTH CREATE A NEED FOR NEW HOMES, FAC-
PLUMBERS &/OR PIPEFITTERS	120	40	80	TORIES, OFFICE, AND OTHER STRUCTURES,
ROOFERS	30	20	10	THE DEMAND FOR BRICKMASONS AND STONE-
STRUCTURAL STEEL WORKERS	20	10	10	MASONS WILL GROW. THE INCREASED USE OF
BLUE COLLAR WKR SUPVSRS	930	410	520	CONCRETE AS A BUILDING MATERIAL ALSO
SUPERVISORS, NONWORKING	930	410	520	WILL ADD TO THE DEMAND FOR CEMENT AND
METALWKG CRFTS WKRS, EX MECH	580	350	230	CONCRETE FINISHERS. THE NUMBER OF ELEC-
BOILERMAKERS	10	*	*	TRICIANS IS EXPECTED TO GROW SLOWER
HEAT TREATERS, ANNEALERS, ETC	30	20	10	THAN THE AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS.
JOB & DIE SETTERS, METAL	50	40	10	THE INCREASED DEMAND FOR ELECTRICAL WORK
MACHINE TOOL SETTERS, METALWRKING	40	30	10	WILL CREATE AS MANY OPENINGS FOR ELEC-
PUNCH PRESS SETTERS, METAL	10	10	*	TRICIANS BY GROWTH AS WILL ARISE FROM
MACHINISTS	180	100	80	LABOR SEPARATIONS. EMPLOYMENT FOR EX-
LAYOUT MARKERS, METAL	20	10	10	CAVATING AND GRADING MACHINE OPERATORS
MACHINISTS	160	90	70	IS PROJECTED TO GROW MUCH SLOWER THAN
MILLWRIGHTS	70	30	40	THE AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS. THE
MOLDERS, METAL	20	10	*	DEMAND FOR PAINTERS IS EXPECTED TO BE
MOLDERS, MACHINE (METAL)	10	10	*	LESS THAN THAT FOR THE AVERAGE OF ALL
ROLLERS & FINISHERS, METAL	10	10	*	OCCUPATIONS. HOWEVER, THIS DEMAND WILL
ROLLING MILL OPS/ATTENDANTS	10	*	*	BE HEAVILY INFLUENCED BY INCREASED POPU-
SHEET METAL WORKERS, TINSMITHS	140	80	60	LATION AND BUSINESS GROWTH, CREATING A
TOOLMAKERS & DIE MAKERS	70	50	20	RISING DEMAND FOR NEW HOUSES AND BUILD-
TOOL & DIE MAKERS	70	50	20	INGS. MORE WORKERS WILL BE NEEDED TO PAINT

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 - 1985 WITH OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENINGS 1978-1985	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK
CRAFTS & KINDRED WORKERS CONTINUED				THESE AND EXISTING STRUCTURES. EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR PLUMBERS AND PIPEFITTERS ARE EXPECTED TO EXPAND MORE SLOWLY THAN THE AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS. FACTORS THAT WILL BE INFLUENCING THE DEMAND FOR PLUMBERS AND PIPEFITTERS ARE THE LARGER PROPORTION OF HOMES HAVING AIRCONDITIONING, SOLAR HEARING, AND APPLIANCES SUCH AS KITCHEN WASTE-DISPOSALS. THE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW HOMES, STORES, AND FACTORIES IN ADDITION TO REPAIR TO EXISTING STRUCTURES WILL CREATE DEMAND FOR ROOFERS. THE GREATER USE OF STRUCTURAL STEEL IN BUILDINGS WILL CREATE A NEED FOR MORE STRUCTURAL STEEL WORKERS. THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR EMPLOYMENT OF BLUE-COLLAR WORKER SUPERVISORS ARE EXPECTED TO EXPAND SLOWER THAN THE AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS. MOTIVATING THIS GROWTH WILL BE THE INCREASING NEED FOR SUPERVISORS TO DIRECT THE ACTIVITIES OF THE BLUE-COLLAR WORKERS PRODUCING THE INCREASED CONSUMER GOODS FOR A GROWING POPULATION. EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR BOILERMAKERS ARE EXPECTED TO GROW LESS THAN THE AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS. BUT, THE STIMULI OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS AND THE EXPANSION OF OTHER INDUSTRIES THAT USE BOILER PRODUCTS, SUCH AS THE CHEMICAL AND PETROLEUM INDUSTRIES, WILL CREATE THE NEED FOR ADDITIONAL BOILERS CAUSING EMPLOYMENT TO INCREASE. EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR METAL JOB AND DIE SETTERS ARE EXPECTED TO EXPAND FASTER THAN THE AVERAGE GROWTH FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS. EXPANSION IN METALWORKING INDUSTRIES WILL RESULT IN A CONTINUED DEMAND FOR JOB AND DIE SETTERS. HOWEVER, THE GROWTH IN THIS OCCUPATION MAY BE TEMPERED BY THE USE OF ELECTRICAL DISCHARGE MACHINES AND NUMERICALLY CONTROLLED MACHNIES. EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR MACHINISTS ARE EXPECTED TO EXPAND SLIGHTLY FASTER THAN THE AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS, WITH GROWTH IN THE DEMAND FOR MACHINED METAL PARTS CREATING THE GROWTH IN THIS LARGE OCCUPATION. GROWTH IN THE NUM- OF MILLWRIGHTS IS EXPECTED TO BE SLOWER THAN THE AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS. EMPLOYMENT OF MILLWRIGHTS WILL INCREASE AS NEW PLANTS ARE BUILT, AS EXISTING PLANT LAYOUTS ARE IMPROVED OR EXPANDED, AND AS INCREASINGLY COMPLEX MACHINERY IS INSTALLED AND MAINTAINED.

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 - 1985 WITH OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENINGS 1978-1985	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK
MECHS, REPAIRERS, INSTALLERS	1,530	710	820	EMPLOYMENT IN THE MAINTENANCE AND RE-
AIR COND, HEATING, REFRIG MECHS	60	30	30	PAIR OCCUPATIONS OVERALL IS PROJECTED
AIRCRAFT MECHANICS	20	10	10	TO BE LESS THAN THE AVERAGE FOR ALL
AUTO SEAT COVER, TOP INSTALLERS	10	*	*	OCCUPATIONS. CONTRIBUTING FACTORS TO
AUTO BODY REPAIRERS	40	30	10	THE EXPECTED NEED FOR MECHANICS AND
AUTO MECHANICS	340	180	160	REPAIRERS ARE THE INCREASED DEMAND FOR
AUTOMOTIVE MECHANICS	330	180	150	HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES, AUTOMOBILES,
HEAVY EQUIP MECHS, INCL DIESEL	400	150	250	AND OTHER CONSUMER ITEMS, AND THE IN-
ENGINEERING EQUIPMT MECHANICS	40	20	20	CREASED USE OF COMPLEX MACHINERY IN IN-
HYDROELECTRIC MACHINE MECHS, ETC	40	30	10	DUSTRY. AIR-CONDITIONING, REFRIGERATION,
MARINE MECHANICS/REPAIRERS	20	*	20	AND HEATING OPPORTUNITIES ARE PROJECTED
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS	230	100	130	TO EXPAND SLIGHTLY LESS THAN THE AVERAGE
KNITTING MACHINE FIXERS	10	*	10	FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS. THESE OPPORTUNI-
SECTION REPAIRERS & SETTERS	60	*	60	TIES ARE EXPECTED TO FOLLOW THE TRENDS
HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCE MECHANICS	40	20	20	IN RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL CONSTRUC-
GAS & ELECTRIC APPLIANCE REPAIRERS	20	10	10	TION. INSTALLATION OF NEW ENERGY-EFFI-
HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCE INSTALLERS	10	10	*	CIENT HEATING AND AIR-CONDITIONING SYS-
LOOM FIXERS	130	10	120	TEMS ALSO WILL CAUSE EMPLOYMENT OF ME-
OFFICE MACH SERVICERS/CASH REG SERV	50	30	20	CHANICS TO GROW. IN ADDITION, AS THE
RADIO, TELEVISION REPAIRERS	30	20	10	POPULATION EXPANDS MORE REFRIGERATION
RAILROAD CAR SHOP REPARIERS	10	*	10	EQUIPMENT WILL BE NEEDED IN THE PRO-
OTHER MECHANICS & REPAIRERS	410	220	190	DUCTION, STORAGE, AND MARKETING OF FOOD
ELECTRIC MOTOR REPAIRERS	20	10	10	AND OTHER PERISHABLES. AS A RESULT OF
LOCKSMITHS	10	*	*	THE INCREASING NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES
COIN MACHINE SERVICERS, REPAIRERS	60	40	20	AND ACCIDENTS INVOLVING THEM, THE NUMBER
SEWING MACHINE MECHANICS	20	*	20	OF AUTO BODY REPAIRERS IS EXPECTED TO IN-
INSTRUMENT REPAIRERS	30	10	20	CREASE ABOUT AS MUCH AS THE AVERAGE
DIESEL MECHANICS	120	80	40	FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS. FACTORS UNDER-
SIGN ERECTORS	10	10	*	LYING THE PROJECTED GROWTH OF AUTOMO-
ALL OTHER MECHANICS & REPAIR	140	60	80	BILE MECHANICS ARE THE EXPANSION OF

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 - 1985 WITH OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENINGS 1978-1985	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK
MECH, REPAIRERS, INSTALLERS CONTINUED				THE DRIVING AGE POPULATION AND THE INCREASED NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES ON THE ROAD EQUIPPED WITH POLLUTION CONTROL AND SAFETY DEVICES, AIR-CONDITIONING, AND OTHER FEATURES THAT INCREASE MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS. THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR HEAVY EQUIPMENT MECHANICS ARE EXPECTED TO GROW MORE SLOWLY THAN THE AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS. THE AMOUNT OF HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES IS EXPECTED TO INCREASE AS POPULATION AND INCOME INCREASE. MAINTAINING THIS LARGE NUMBER OF APPLIANCES WILL INCREASE THE NEED FOR QUALIFIED REPAIRERS. NUMEROUS IMPROVEMENTS IN MACHINES AND PRODUCTION PROCESSES WILL CONTINUE TO REDUCE DEMAND FOR LOOM FIXERS. OFFICE MACHINE SERVICER OPPORTUNITIES ARE PROJECTED TO EXPAND MUCH FASTER THAN THE AVERAGE GROWTH FOR THE STATE. MORE PEOPLE WILL BE NEEDED TO MAINTAIN AND SERVICE THE GROWING VOLUME OF MACHINES THAT BUSINESS AND GOVERNMENT WILL ACQUIRE TO HANDLE THE GROWING AMOUNT OF PAPERWORK. RADIO AND TELEVISION REPAIR OPPORTUNITIES ARE PROJECTED TO EXPAND FASTER THAN THE AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS. FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO THIS GROWTH ARE INCREASED HOUSEHOLDS, POPULATION, AND PERSONAL INCOMES. THESE FACTORS WILL ALLOW A GREATER NUMBER OF TELEVISION SETS, RADIOS, PHONOGRAPHS, TAPE RECORDERS, VIDEO-CASSETTE RECORDERS, AND OTHER HOME ENTERTAINMENT PRODUCTS TO BE PURCHASED AND USED. PROSPECTS FOR OTHER MECHANICS AND REPAIRERS ARE EXPECTED TO EXPAND ABOUT THE AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS. OCCUPATIONS SUCH AS ELECTRIC MOTOR REPAIRERS AND DIESEL MECHANICS ARE EXPECTED TO GROW FASTER THAN THE AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS.

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 - 1985 WITH OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENINGS 1978-1985	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK
PRINTING TRADE CRAFTS WKRS	160	80	80	OCCUPATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES IN THE PRINTING TRADE CRAFTS ARE EXPECTED TO GROW ABOUT AS FAST AS THE AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS. EVEN THOUGH THE VOLUME OF PRINTED MATERIALS IS PROJECTED TO INCREASE RAPIDLY, THE EMPLOYMENT PROSPECTS IN THIS INDUSTRY WILL NOT KEEP PACE WITH THIS INCREASE DUE TO LABOR-SAVING TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGES IN PRINTING METHODS. PROSPECTIVE OPPORTUNITIES FOR BOOKBINDERS ARE EXPECTED TO EXPAND ABOUT AS FAST AS THE AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS. IN SPITE OF THIS GROWTH, OPPORTUNITIES FOR BINDERY WORKERS ARE EXPECTED TO BE LIMITED BY THE INCREASING MECHANIZATION OF BINDERY OPERATIONS. EMPLOYMENT OF COMPOSITORS AND TYPESETTERS IS EXPECTED TO GROW SLOWER THAN THE AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS BECAUSE OF THE INCREASED USE OF HIGH-SPEED PHOTOTYPESETTING AND TYPESETTING COMPUTERS. PHOTOENGRAVING OPPORTUNITIES ARE EXPECTED TO BE SCARCE DUE TO INCREASED USE OF AUTOMATED PLATEMAKING.
BOOKBINDERS	30	10	20	
BOOKBINDERS, MACHINE	10	*	10	
BINDERY WORKERS, ASSEMBLY	10	*	*	
ALL OTHER BINDERY WORKERS	10	*	*	
COMPOSITORS & TYPESETTERS	30	10	20	
ENGRAVERS, EX PHOTOENGRAVERS	10	*	*	
ETCHERS &/OR ENGRAVERS	10	*	*	
PHOTOENGRAVERS, LITHOGRAPHERS	20	10	10	
CAMERA OPERATORS, PRINTING	10	*	*	
PHOTOENGRAVERS	*	*	*	
PRESS & PLATE PRINTERS	70	40	30	
PRESS OPERATORS, PLATE PRINTERS	20	10	10	
OFFSET LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS OPS	20	10	10	
PLATEMAKERS	10	*	*	
LETTER PRESS OPERATORS	20	10	10	

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 - 1985 WITH OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENINGS 1978-1985	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK
PRINTING TRADE CRAFTS WKRS CONTINUED				PROSPECTS FOR LITHOGRAPHERS SHOULD BE INFLUENCED BY THE CONTINUED GROWTH OF OFFSET PRINTING. INCREASINGLY, COMMERCIAL PRINTING FIRMS AND NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ARE USING OFFSET PRINTING METHODS INSTEAD OF LETTERPRESSES. PRESS AND PLATE PRINTING OCCUPATIONS ARE EXPECTED TO GROW ABOUT THE AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS. KEEN COMPETITION IS EXPECTED FOR PRINTING PRESS OPERATOR JOBS BECAUSE THE NEED FOR MORE PRESS OPERATORS WILL PARTIALLY BE OFFSET BY THE INCREASED USE OF FASTER AND MORE EFFICIENT PRESSES.

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 - 1985 WITH OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENINGS 1978-1985	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK
TRANSP, PUB UTIL CRAFT WKRS	220	130	90	PROSPECTS OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITY CRAFTS ARE EXPECTED TO GROW ABOUT AS FAST AS THE AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS. AN INCREASE, FASTER THAN THE AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS, IS EXPECTED IN THE EMPLOYMENT OF ELECTRIC POWER LINE INSTALLERS AND REPAIRERS. IN SPITE OF THE NEED TO CONSTRUCT AND MAINTAIN A RAPIDLY GROWING NUMBER OF TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION LINES, THE EXPECTED INCREASED NUMBER OF LINE INSTALLERS AND REPAIRERS SHOULD BE PARTIALLY OFFSET BY THE USE OF MORE MECHANIZED EQUIPMENT. RAILROAD EMPLOYMENT IS EXPECTED TO DECLINE AS TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS INCREASE WORKER PRODUCTIVITY. EMPLOYMENT OF TELEPHONE INSTALLERS AND REPAIRERS IS PROJECTED TO EXPAND ABOUT AS FAST AS THE AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS. FACTORS INFLUENCING THIS GROWTH ARE THE INCREASING DEMAND FOR TELEPHONES, PBS, AND CENTREX SYSTEMS, AND A RAPIDLY GROWING POPULATION. HOWEVER, THIS INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF INSTALLERS AND
ELEC POWER LINE INST, REPAIRERS	90	60	30	
CABLE SPICERS	10	10	*	
LINE INSTALLERS, REPAIRERS	80	60	20	
LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS	20	*	20	
YARD ENGINEERS	10	*	10	
LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS	10	*	10	
POWER STATION OPERATORS	20	10	10	
TELEPHONE INSTALLERS, REPAIRERS	90	70	20	
INSTALLERS, REPAIRERS, SEC MAINTS	40	30	10	
STATION INSTALLERS	10	10	*	
CABLE REPAIRERS	10	*	*	
CENTRAL OFFICE REPAIRERS	10	10	*	
TROUBLE LOCATORS, TEST DESK	10	10	*	

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 - 1985 WITH OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENINGS 1978-1985	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK
TRANPS, PUB UTIL CRAFT WKRS CONTINUED				REPAIRERS WILL BE TEMPERED SOMEWHAT BY THE INCREASED USE OF TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS SUCH AS TERMINAL BOXES AND REMOTE SWITCHING SYSTEMS.

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 - 1985 WITH OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENINGS 1978-1985	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK
OTHER CRAFTS, KINDRED WORKERS	1,640	840	800	EMPLOYMENT OF OTHER CRAFT AND KINDRED
BAKERS	40	20	20	WORKERS IS PROJECTED TO GROW ABOUT THE
FOOD SHAPERS, HAND	10	*	10	AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS. POPU-
BAKERS	20	10	10	LATION INCREASES WILL INCREASE THE
CABINETMAKERS	30	10	20	DEMAND FOR BAKED GOODS. HOWEVER,
CARPET CUTTERS, CARPET LAYERS	10	10	*	LABOR SAVING TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS
CRANE, DERRICK, HOIST OCCUPS	50	20	30	WILL TEMPER THE DEMAND FOR BAKERS.
CRANE, DERRICK, HOIST OPERATORS	40	20	20	EMPLOYMENT OF CARPET CUTTERS, CARPET
MERCHAN DISPLAYERS & WIND TRMRS	10	*	10	LAYERS IS EXPECTED TO INCREASE MAINLY
DENTAL LAB TECHNICIANS	40	30	10	BECAUSE OF MORE WIDESPREAD USE OF
FURNITURE FINISHERS	10	*	*	RESILIENT FLOOR COVERINGS AND CARPETING,
GLAZIERS	20	10	10	AND THE LONG RANGE EXPECTED EXPANSION IN
GLASS INSTALLERS	10	10	*	CONSTRUCTION. THE EMPLOYMENT OPPORTU-
GLAZIERS	10	*	10	NITIES FOR DENTAL LABORATORY TECHNI-
INSPECTORS, LOG & LUMBER	10	*	10	CIANS IS EXPECTED TO GROW MUCH FASTER
LOG INSPECTORS, GRADERS, SCALERS	10	*	10	THAN THE AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS.
OTHER INSPECTION OCCUPS	560	310	250	FACTORS INFLUENCING THIS GROWTH ARE
INSPECTORS	460	250	210	THE EXPANSION OF DENTAL PREPAYMENT
TESTERS	100	60	40	PLANS, THE INCREASING NUMBER OF OLDER
JEWELERS & WATCHMAKERS	20	10	10	PEOPLE WHO REQUIRE DENTURES, AND THE
JEWELERS &/OR SILVERSMITHS	10	*	10	FACT THAT DENTISTS WILL SPEND MORE TIME
WATCHMAKERS	10	*	*	TREATING PATIENTS AND LESS TIME DOING
OPTICIANS, LENS GRINDRS, POLSHRS	20	10	10	THEIR OWN LABORATORY WORK. SINCE
OPTICIANS, DISP &/OR OPTIC MECHS	20	10	10	GLASS WILL CONTINUE TO BE POPULAR IN
SHIPFITTERS	10	*	10	BUILDING DESIGN, THE DEMAND FOR GLAZIERS
SHOE REPAIRERS	10	*	10	TO INSTALL AND REPLACE GLASS WILL CON-
SHOE REPAIRERS	10	*	10	TRIBUTE TO INCREASED EMPLOYMENT. OP-
STATIONARY ENGINEERS	80	30	50	PORTUNITIES FOR WATCH REPAIRERS WHO
CONTROL ROOM OPERATORS, STEAM	10	10	*	HAVE HAD TRAINING IN REPAIRING ELEC-
SEWAGE PLANT OPERATORS	10	*	10	TRONIC WATCHES ARE EXPECTED TO BE PAR-
STATIONARY ENGINEERS	30	10	20	TICULARLY GOOD, AS THESE WATCHES ARE
WATER TREATMENT PLANT OPERATORS	20	10	10	GROWING RAPIDLY IN POPULARITY. BE-

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 - 1985 WITH OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENINGS 1978-1985	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK
TAILORS	30	10	20	CAUSE OF AN INCREASING POPULATION AND
ALTERATION TAILORS	30	10	20	RISING INCOMES, MANY MORE PEOPLE WILL BE
UPHOLSTERERS	30	10	20	ABLE TO SPEND MORE ON LUXURIES. THERE-
FURNITURE UPHOLSTERERS	10	10	*	FORE, OPPORTUNITIES FOR PEOPLE WITH TRAIN-
UPHOLSTERERS	10	*	10	ING IN JEWELRY CONSTRUCTION, DESIGN, OR
UPHOLSTERY CUTTERS	10	*	*	REPAIR SHOULD EXIST THROUGHOUT THE
CRAFTS & KINDRED WORKERS, NEC	670	350	320	INDUSTRY. EMPLOYMENT FOR OPTICIANS IS
INSTRUCTORS, APPAREL & TEXT MACH	30	*	30	PROJECTED TO GROW MUCH FASTER THAN THE
MAINTENANCE REPAIRERS, GEN UTIL	410	230	180	AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS. CONTRIBU-
ALL OTHER SKILLED CRAFTS WRK	220	110	110	TING FACTORS TO THIS GROWTH ARE: 1) THE DEMAND FOR CORRECTIVE LENSES IS EXPECTED TO RISE AS THE GENERAL POPULATION GROWS, 2) THE ELDERLY CONTINUE TO GROW AS A PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION (THEY ARE THE GROUP THAT REQUIRES THE MOST EYE CARE), AND 3) THE GROWING NUMBER OF STATE PROGRAMS AND INSURANCE PLANS THAT PROVIDE EYE CARE FOR LOW-INCOME FAMILIES AND PLAN MEMBERS. EMPLOYMENT PROSPECTS FOR STA- TIONARY ENGINEERS ARE EXPECTED TO EXPAND SLOWER THAN THE AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCUPA- TIONS. DESPITE AN EXPANDING ECONOMY REQUIRING MORE MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 - 1985 WITH OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENINGS 1978-1985	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK
OTHER CRAFTS, KINDRED WORKERS CONTINUED				POWER, THE NEED FOR MORE STATIONARY ENGINEERS WILL BE LIMITED BY THE TREND TOWARD MORE POWERFUL AND MORE CENTRALIZED EQUIPMENT. THE EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR GENERAL MAINTENANCE REPAIRERS ARE PROJECTED TO INCREASE ABOUT THE AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS, WITH THE GROWTH IN POPULATION RESULTING IN MORE HOMES, OFFICE BUILDINGS, AND FACTORIES THAT NEED MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR. IN ADDITION, AS MACHINERY AND SYSTEMS BECOME MORE COMPLEX, REPAIR WORK AND PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE WILL BECOME MORE AND MORE TIME CONSUMING.
OPERATIVES	10,870	4,630	6,240	OPPORTUNITIES FOR SEMI-SKILLED METALWORKING OPERATIVES ARE EXPECTED TO GROW FASTER THAN THE AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS. THE EXPECTED DEMAND FOR DRILL PRESS OPERATIVES WILL BE INFLUENCED BY THE EXPANSION OF INDUSTRIES THAT USE DRILL PRESSES. A GROWING POPULATION AND EXPANDING
OPERATIVES, EX TRANSPORTATION	8,000	3,160	4,840	
SEMI-SKILLED METALWORKING OPS	920	660	260	
DRILL PRESS OPERATIVES	110	80	30	
DRILL PRESS/BORING MACH OPS	110	80	30	
FURNACE TNDRS, MELTERS, POURERS	60	50	10	
CASTERS, INGOTS & PIGS	10	10	*	
POURERS, METAL	10	10	*	

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 - 1985 WITH OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENINGS 1978-1985	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK
FURNACE OPERATORS, CUPOLA TENDERS	10	10	*	BUSINESS ACTIVITY ARE PROJECTED TO
FURNACE CHARGES	20	10	10	STIMULATE THE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW AND
GRINDING/ABRADING MACH OPS, METAL	100	80	20	RENOVATION OF OLD BUILDINGS RESULT-
LATHE, MILLING MACH OPS	120	90	30	ING IN THE NEED FOR MORE LATHERS.
LATHE OPS, GRINDING WHEELS	90	70	20	MORE OPPORTUNITIES FOR MACHINE TOOL
MILLING/PLANING MACH OPS	30	20	10	OPERATORS WILL RESULT AS METALWORK-
METAL PLATERS	10	10	*	ING INDUSTRIES EXPAND THEIR OUTPUT.
ELECTROPLATERS	10	10	*	EMPLOYMENT FOR WELDERS AND FLAME-
OTHER PRECISION MACH OPR	160	110	50	CUTTERS IS EXPECTED TO INCREASE ABOUT
BORING MACHINE OPR, WOOD	10	10	*	THE SAME AS THE AVERAGE FOR ALL
MACHINE TOOL OPRS, COMBO	100	70	30	OCCUPATIONS. INCREASED DEMAND FOR
MACHINE TOOL OPRS, NUM CONT	20	10	10	CARS, BUILDINGS, HEAVY MACHINERY
WOOD MACHINISTS	10	10	*	AND APPLIANCES, ALONG WITH THE COST
MACHINE TOOL OPRS, TOOL ROOM	20	10	10	EFFECTIVENESS OF WELDING AND THE IN-
PUNCH, STAMPING PRESS OPS	80	60	20	CREASING USE OF WELDING OVER OTHER
PUNCH PRESS OPERATORS, METAL	70	50	20	METHODS OF JOINING METALS, WILL ALL
POWER BRAKE, BENDING MACH OPS, MET	10	10	*	INFLUENCE THE GROWTH OF THIS OCCU-
WELDERS & FLAME CUTTERS	280	180	100	PATION.
WELDERS & FLAME CUTTERS	120	70	50	
WELDERS & FLAME CUTTERS--A	50	30	20	
WELDERS & FLAME CUTTERS--B	70	50	20	
WELDERS & FLAME CUTTERS--C	40	30	10	
SEMI-SKILLED TEXTILE OPS	1,670	60	1,610	THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR EMPLOYMENT OF
CARDING, LAPPING, COMBING OPS	200	10	190	SEMI-SKILLED TEXTILE OPERATIVES ARE
CARD GRINDERS	10	*	10	EXPECTED TO SHOW LITTLE CHANGE OVER
CARD TEND, COMBER TEND, ETC	60	*	60	THE PERIOD 1978-1985. MORE THAN
DRAWING FRAME & GILL BOX TEND	60	*	60	TWENTY TIMES AS MANY WORKERS WILL BE
DRAWING-IN MACHINE TENDERS	10	*	10	NEEDED TO REPLACE WORKERS WHO LEAVE
PICKER TENDERS	20	*	20	THE OCCUPATION THAN WILL BE NEEDED AS
SLUBBER TENDERS	30	*	30	A RESULT OF GROWTH. WORKER PRODUC-
DRAWERS-IN, HAND	10	*	10	TIVITY WILL RISE AS A RESULT OF THE

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 - 1985 WITH OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENINGS 1978-1985	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK
KNITTERS, LOOPERS, & TOPPERS	50	*	50	INCREASING USE OF LABOR-SAVING
KNITTING MACHINE OPERATORS	40	*	40	MACHINERY AND SYNTHETIC FIBERS.
SPINNERS, TWISTERS, & WINDERS	770	40	730	NUMEROUS IMPROVEMENTS IN MACHINES
BEAM WARPER TENDERS &/OR BEAMERS	40	*	40	AND PRODUCTION PROCESSES WILL CON-
BOBBIN WINDERS, MACH/SEWING MACH	10	*	10	TINUE TO REDUCE DEMAND FOR WORKERS
CLOTH OR CARPET WINDERS	10	*	10	IN YARN MANUFACTURING AND WEAVING.
CREELERS, YARN	60	*	60	
DOFFERS	150	*	150	
LOOM WINDER TENDERS	50	20	30	
QUILLING MACHINE OPS	10	*	10	
SPEEDER TENDERS	10	*	10	
SPINNERS, FRAME	170	*	170	
TWISTER TENDERS	50	10	40	
WARP TYING MACH TENDERS	40	10	30	
WINDER OPERATORS, AUTOMATIC	40	*	40	
YARN WINDERS	70	*	70	
SPOOLER OPERATORS, AUTOMATIC	60	*	60	
WEAVERS	310	20	290	
SMASH HANDS	20	*	20	
WEAVERS	290	20	270	
OTHER TEXTILE OPERATIVES	340	-10	350	
BACK TENDERS, CLOTH PRINTING	10	-10	20	
BATTERY LOADERS	60	*	60	
BLEACH-RANGE OPS, KNIT GDS BLCHRS	10	*	10	
BURLERS	10	*	10	
CLOTH FEEDERS &/OR BACK TENDERS	10	-10	20	
CLOTH FINISHING RANGE TNDRS, MDLE	10	*	10	
CLOTH FINISHING RANGE OP, CHIEFS	10	*	10	
CLOTH PRINTERS	10	*	10	
HARNESS BUILDERS, LOOM CHRGRS, ETC	10	*	10	
HARNESS PLACERS	10	*	10	
NAPPER TENDERS	10	*	10	

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 - 1985 WITH OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENINGS 1978-1985	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK
OPENER TENDERS/WASTE MACH TENDRS	20	*	20	
SLASHER TENDERS	30	*	30	
TENTER FRAME OPERATORS	10	*	10	
TEXTURIZERS &/OR CRIMP SETTERS	60	10	50	
TURNERS	10	*	10	
FOLDER, HAND	40	*	40	
DRIER OPERATORS, TEXTILES & RUGS	10	*	10	
SEMI-SKILLED PACKING, INSPECTING OPS	740	350	390	THE EMPLOYMENT PROSPECTS FOR SEMI-SKILLED PACKING AND INSPECTING OPERATIVES ARE PROJECTED TO BE ABOUT THE AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS. MOST OF THE EXPECTED GROWTH IN THIS OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY WILL BE DUE TO EXPANSION BY THE INDUSTRIES.
GRADERS & SORTER, MFG	70	*	70	
CLOTH GRADERS	70	*	70	
PACKERS, WRAPPERS, EX MEAT, PROD	670	350	320	
PRODUCTION PACKAGERS	310	130	180	
BUNDLERS	20	*	20	
BAGGERS	340	210	130	
OTHER OPERATIVES, EX TRANSPORT	4,670	2,090	2,580	EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR OTHER OPERATIVES, EXCLUDING TRANSPORTATION, ARE EXPECTED TO GROW SLIGHTLY LESS THAN THE AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS. INSULATION WORKERS WILL BE NEEDED TO INSTALL ENERGY-EFFICIENT INSULATION IN NEW HOMES, BUSINESSES, FACTORIES, AND POWER PLANTS. EMPLOYMENT OF ASSEMBLERS IS PROJECTED TO GROW MUCH FASTER THAN THE AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS. ASSEMBLERS WILL BE NEEDED IN MANUFACTURING TO MEET THE INCREASING DEMAND FOR CONSUMER PRODUCTS, INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY, AND EQUIPMENT. THE GROWTH IN THE EMPLOYMENT OF ASSEMBLERS, HOWEVER, WILL BE PARTIALLY OFFSET BECAUSE OF GROWING
ASBESTOS & INSULATION WORKERS	10	*	10	
ASSEMBLERS	1,490	1,020	470	
MOBILE HOME SET-UP OPS	10	*	10	
POWER SCREWDRIVER OPS	10	10	*	
WIRERS, ELECTRONIC	20	10	10	
ASSEMBLERS	10	10	*	
ASSEMBLERS--A	10	10	*	
MACHINE ASSEMBLERS--A	20	10	10	
ELEC MECH EQUIP ASSEMBLERS--A	10	*	10	
ELEC & ELECT ASSEMBLERS--A	20	20	*	
ALL OTHER ASSEMBLERS--A	20	10	10	
ASSEMBLERS--B	60	40	20	
MACHINE ASSEMBLERS--B	40	30	10	
ELEC MECH EQUIPMT ASSEMBLERS--B	30	20	10	
INSTRUMENT ASSEMBLERS--B	50	30	20	
ELEC & ELECT ASSEMBLERS--B	130	90	40	

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 - 1985 WITH OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENINGS 1978-1985	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK
AIRCRAFT STRUCTURE ASSEMBLERS--B	10	*	*	MECHANIZATION AND AUTOMATION OF ASSEMBLY OPERATIONS. EMPLOYMENT FOR SURVEYOR HELPERS IS EXPECTED TO INCREASE AS URBAN AREAS DEVELOP. THESE WORKERS WILL BE NEEDED TO HELP LAY OUT STREETS, SHOPPING CENTERS, HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS, FACTORIES, OFFICE BUILDINGS, AND RECREATIONAL AREAS.
ALL OTHER ASSEMBLERS--B	40	30	10	
ASSEMBLERS--C	990	690	300	
SURVEYORS, HELPERS	40	30	10	
CLOTHING IRONERS & PRESSERS	140	30	110	
PRESSERS, HAND	40	10	30	
PRESSERS, MACHINE	50	10	40	
PRESSERS, MACHINE, LAUNDRY	40	10	30	
SHAPERS & PRESSERS	10	*	10	
CUTTING OPERATIVES, NEC	80	30	50	
BIAS MACHINE OPERATORS	10	10	*	
CUTTERS, MACHINE	20	*	20	
CUTTERS, PORTABLE MACHINE	10	*	10	
RUBBER GOODS CUTTER FINISHERS OPS	10	10	*	
STAPLE CUTTERS/ST PROC MACH OPS	10	*	10	
SHEAR &/OR SLITTER OPERATORS, METAL	10	*	*	
DRESSMAKERS, EX FACTORY	10	*	10	
DYERS	20	-10	30	
DYE RANGE OPS/SO DYE BECK TNDRS	10	-10	20	
FILERS, POLISHRS, SNDRS, BUFFRS	100	60	40	
FILERS, GRINDERS, BUFFRS, CHIPPRS	70	40	30	
SANDBASTERS/SHOTBASTERS	10	10	*	
SANDERS, WOOD	10	*	10	
GARAGE WORKERS, GAS STAT ATTNS	160	20	140	EMPLOYMENT OF GAS STATION ATTENDENTS IS EXPECTED TO HAVE LITTLE CHANGE WHEN COMPARED TO ALL OTHER OCCUPATIONS. FACTORS AFFECTING THE EMPLOYMENT OF GAS SERVICE STATION ATTENDANTS ARE MORE FUEL EFFICIENT CARS AND THE TREND TOWARD MORE SELF-SERVICE GASOLINE STATIONS.
FUEL PUMP ATTNS, LUBRICATORS	90	-30	120	
TIRE CHANGERS	70	40	30	

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 - 1985 WITH OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENINGS 1978-1985	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK
LAUNDRY, DRYCLEANING OPS, NEC	110	30	80	EMPLOYMENT OF LAUNDRY AND DRYCLEANING OPERATIVES IS EXPECTED TO EXPAND MORE SLOWLY THAN THE AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS. THE INCREASING USE OF LABOR-SAVING MACHINERY AND MORE EFFICIENT METHODS OF CLEANING AND FINISHING LAUNDRY WILL ENABLE THE INDUSTRY TO DO MORE WORK WITH FEWER EMPLOYEES.
MARKERS, CLASSIFIERS, ASSEMBLERS	10	*	10	
WASHERS, MACH &/OR STARCHERS	40	20	20	
DRYCLEANING MACHINE OPERATORS	10	*	10	
LAUNDRY OPERATORS, SM ESTABLHMT	30	10	20	
FOLDERS, LAUNDRY	10	*	10	
MEAT CUTTERS, BUTCHERS	10	*	10	THE PROSPECTS OF EMPLOYMENT FOR MEAT CUTTERS AND BUTCHERS ARE EXPECTED TO EXPAND MORE SLOWLY THAN THE AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS. TWO FACTORS LIMITING THE EMPLOYMENT OF MEAT CUTTERS ARE: 1) THE INCREASING USE OF CENTRAL CUTTING, THE PRACTICE OF CUTTING AND WRAPPING MEAT FOR SEVERAL STORES AT ONE LOCATION, AND 2) THE INCREASING AMOUNT OF CENTRAL CUTTING IN MEATPACKING PLANTS.
BUTCHERS, ALL-AROUND	10	*	10	
OILERS	50	10	40	THE DEMAND FOR PRODUCTION PAINTERS IS PROJECTED TO EXPAND FASTER THAN THE AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS. THE DEMAND FOR CONSUMER GOODS, SUCH AS AUTOMOBILES AND FURNITURE, WILL INCREASE AS GROWTH OCCURS IN BOTH POPULATION AND PERSONAL INCOME. EMPLOYMENT OF
PAINTERS, MFG ARTICLES	80	50	30	
PAINTERS, AUTOMOTIVE	20	10	10	
PAINTERS, PRODUCTION	50	30	20	
PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESS WORKERS	10	*	*	
SAILORS & DECKHANDS	10	10	*	
ORDINARY SEAMEN	10	10	*	

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 - 1985 WITH OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENINGS 1978-1985	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK
SAWYERS	50	10	40	PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESS WORKERS IS EXPECTED TO EXPAND ABOUT THE AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS. THE DEMAND FOR FILM PROCESSING IS PROJECTED TO RISE, SPURRED BY THE EXPANDING INTEREST IN AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY. IN ADDITION, OTHER AREAS OF THE ECONOMY ARE EXPECTED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THIS DEMAND THROUGH THE EXPANDED USE OF PHOTOGRAPHY IN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT. THE EMPLOYMENT OF PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESS WORKERS IS EXPECTED TO BE TEMPERED BY THE INCREASING AUTOMATION OF PHOTO LAB OPERATIONS. THE NUMBER OF SAWYERS IS EXPECTED TO EXPAND MORE SLOWLY THAN THE AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS. THE INCREASING USE OF MORE EFFICIENT LABOR-SAVING MACHINERY, SUCH AS TREE HARVESTERS, WILL MAKE IT POSSIBLE TO HARVEST AND PROCESS MORE TIMBER WITH FEWER EMPLOYEES. THE EMPLOYMENT OF SEWERS AND STITCHERS IS EXPECTED TO SHOW LITTLE CHANGE IN THE NEAR FUTURE. THE OCCUPATION OF SEWING MACHINE OPERATOR ACCOUNTS FOR APPROXIMATELY 50% OF THE APPAREL INDUSTRY. ALTHOUGH THERE IS AN INCREASING USE OF MECHANIZED EQUIPMENT, THIS INDUSTRY WILL CONTINUE TO REQUIRE MUCH MANUAL LABOR.
CUT-OFF SAW OPERATORS, LUMBER	10	*	10	
EDGERS, AUTOMATIC &/OR PONY	10	*	10	
RIPSAW OPERATORS	10	*	10	
SAWYERS, METAL	10	10	*	
TRIM SAW OPERATORS	10	*	*	
SEWERS & STITCHERS	1,120	210	910	
MENDERS	10	*	*	
SEWING MACH OPS, REG EQMT, NONGAR	110	10	100	
SEWING MACH OPS, SPEC EQMT, NONGAR	30	10	20	
SEWING MACH OPS, SPEC EQMT, GAR	160	40	120	
SEWING MACH OPS, REG EQMT, GARMENT	800	140	660	

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 - 1985 WITH OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENINGS 1978-1985	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK
FURNACE TNDRS, STOKRS, EX METAL	30	*	30	THE DEMAND FOR FURNACE TENDERS IS EXPECTED TO SHOW LITTLE CHANGE AS MORE BOILERS ARE EQUIPPED WITH AUTOMATIC CONTOLS.
STATIONARY BOILER FIRERS	20	*	20	
WINDING OPERATIVES, NEC	20	10	10	
COIL WINDERS	20	10	10	
MISC MACH OPS, ALL OTH FOOD PRO	30	20	10	
SHELLFISH PROCESSING MACH TNDRS	10	*	*	
DOUGHNUT MAKRS/DOUGHNUT MACH OPS	10	10	*	
MISC MACH OPS, TEXTILE MILL PRO	40	*	40	
BLENDING MACHINE OPERATORS	10	*	10	
COATING MACHINE OPERATORS	10	*	10	
CLOTH TRIMMERS, MACHINE, ETC	10	*	10	
FOLDING MACHINE OPERATORS	10	*	10	
MISC MACH OPS, LUMBER PROD, FURN	50	20	30	
VENEER DRIERS	10	*	10	
POWER BARKER OPERATORS	10	*	*	
WOODWORKING MACHINER OPERATORS	20	10	10	
MISC MACH OPS, PAPER, ALLIED PRO	40	10	30	
BACK TENDERS	10	*	10	
BAG MACHINE OPERATORS	10	*	10	
FOURTH/FIFTH HANDS, PAPER MACH	10	*	*	
MISC MACH OPS, CHEM, ALLIED PROD	270	120	150	THE EXPECTED GROWTH IN OPPORTUNITIES FOR CHEMICAL OPERATORS IS DIRECTLY AFFECTED BY THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY'S CONTINUED EMPHASIS ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.
SHREDDER OPERATORS, CELLULOSE	*	*	*	
SPINNER, SYNTHETIC FILAMENTS	60	20	40	
DRAW MACHINE OPERATORS	50	20	30	
CHEMICAL OPERATOR HELPERS	30	20	10	
CHEMICAL OPERATORS A	60	30	30	
CHEMICAL OPERATORS B	20	10	10	
DRIER OPERATORS, CHEM, PLAST, RUB	30	20	10	
CHIEF OPERATORS	10	*	10	

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 - 1985 WITH OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENINGS 1978-1985	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK
MISC MACH OPS, RUBBER, MISC PLAS	250	160	90	
RUBBER MILL OPERATORS	20	10	10	
PRESS TENDERS, RUBBER GOODS	20	10	10	
EXTRUDER OPS, RUBBER OR PLAS	40	20	20	
EXTRUDER OP HELPERS, RUB OR PLAS	20	10	10	
BELT BUILDERS	40	30	10	
DIPPING MACHINE OPERATORS	10	10	*	
BLOW MOLDING MACH OPS	20	20	*	
COMP &/OR INJECT MOLD MA OPS, PLAS.	70	40	30	
MISC MACH OPS, STONE, CLAY, GLASS	40	10	30	
SLIVER FORMING & WINDING OPS, ETC	30	10	20	
MISC MACH OPS, PRIMARY METALS	70	50	20	
COILERS, WINDERS, &/OR SPOOLERS	10	10	*	
STRANDING MACHINE OPERATORS	10	10	*	
INSULATING EXTRUDING MACH OPS	10	10	*	
DIE-CASTING MACH OPS, SETTERS	20	10	10	
IMPREGNATORS, ELECTRONIC	10	*	*	
MISC MACH OPS, MFG, NEC	90	50	40	
SCREEN/STENCIL PRINTERS/SETTERS	10	*	10	
FILTER/FILTER PRESS OPERATORS	10	10	*	
GRINDER OPERATORS	10	10	*	
PRESS OPERATORS PLASTICS	10	*	*	
TUBE MOLDERS, FIBERGLASS	20	10	10	
ENCAPSULATORS	20	10	10	
MISC MACH OPS, NONMFG	20	10	10	
TIRE FABRICATORS, REPAIRERS	20	10	10	
OPERATIVES, NEC, DURABLE GOODS	40	20	20	
PLATER HELPER	20	10	10	
WIRE DRAWERS	10	10	*	

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 - 1985 WITH OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENINGS 1978-1985	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK
OPERATIVES, NEC, NONDURABLE GDS	100	40	60	
BAKERS HELPERS	10	10	*	
POULTRY DRSSERS, EVISCERATORS	20	*	20	
SHUTTLERS, EMBROIDERY	10	*	10	
THRED TRIMMERS	20	10	10	
CASTERS, PLASTICS	10	10	*	
MARKERS	10	*	*	
MAILERS	10	*	*	
OPERATIVES, NEC, NONMFG	90	70	20	
EXTERMINATORS	50	40	10	
FUMIGATORS	10	*	*	
TERMITE TREATERS	20	20	*	
TRANSPORT EQUIPMT OPERATIVES	1,800	1,000	800	EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR TRANSPORT
BUS DRIVERS	200	100	100	EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES ARE EXPECTED TO
DELIVERY & ROUTE WORKERS	470	270	200	GROW ABOUT AS FAST AS THE AVERAGE FOR
DELIVERY & ROUTE WORKERS	450	260	190	ALL OCCUPATIONS. THE DEMAND FOR BUS
FURNITURE ASSEMBLERS & INSTAL	10	10	*	DRIVERS IS EXPECTED TO GROW MORE
FORK LIFE, TOW MOTOR OPS	190	100	90	SLOWLY THAN THE AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCU-
INDUSTRIAL TRUCK OPERATORS	180	100	80	PATIONS. AS THE POPULATION GROWS AND
PARKING ATTENDANTS	10	*	10	INCOMES INCREASE, INTERCITY PASSENGER
TAXICAB DRIVERS, CHAUFFEURS	30	10	20	TRAVEL WILL GROW. HOWEVER, BUS TRAVEL
AMBULANCE DRIVERS/AMB ATTEND	10	*	10	WILL NOT SHARE AS MUCH IN THIS GROWTH,
TAXI DRIVERS	10	*	10	BECAUSE THE HIGHER INCOMES WILL ALLOW
CHAUFFEURS	10	*	*	PEOPLE TO TRAVEL BY FASTER MEANS.
TRUCK DRIVERS	900	530	370	THE EMPLOYMENT OF DELIVERY AND ROUTE
TRUCK DRIVERS	900	530	370	WORKERS IS EXPECTED TO EXPAND ABOUT
ALL OTHER SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS	1,070	480	590	AS FAST AS THE AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCU-

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 - 1985 WITH OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENINGS 1978-1985	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK
ALL OTHER SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS CONTINUED				PATIONS, WITH THE MOST OPPORTUNITIES LOCATED IN THE WHOLESALE ROUTES. THE PROSPECTS FOR EMPLOYMENT OF FORK LIFT, TOW MOTOR OPERATORS ARE EXPECTED TO GROW MORE SLOWLY THAN THE AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS. THIS GROWTH WILL ALSO BE AFFECTED BY INCREASED POPULATION AND LIVING STANDARDS. AS THESE RISE POWER TRUCKS WILL INCREASINGLY REPLACE HAND LABOR IN MOVING MATERIALS. THE EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR TRUCK DRIVERS ARE EXPECTED TO EXPAND ABOUT AS FAST AS THE AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS. FACTORS INFLUENCING THIS GROWTH ARE THE EXPECTED GROWTH IN THE NATION'S ECONOMY, WHICH WILL INCREASE THE VOLUME OF FREIGHT BETWEEN DISTANT CITIES; AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT, WHICH WILL INCREASE THE OUTPUT OF WORKERS.

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 - 1985 WITH OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENINGS 1978-1985	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK
SERVICE WORKERS	10,820	5,100	5,720	THE EMPLOYMENT OF SERVICE WORKERS IS
CLEANING SERVICE WORKERS	2,760	1,200	1,560	EXPECTED TO EXPAND FASTER THAN THE
JANITORS & SEXTONS	2,760	1,200	1,560	AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS. CON-
FOOD SERVICE WORKERS	4,850	2,720	2,130	STRUCTION OF NEW OFFICE BUILDINGS,
BAKERS, BREAD &/OR PASTRY	20	10	10	HOSPITALS, AND APARTMENT-HOUSES IS
BARTENDERS	70	50	20	EXPECTED TO INCREASE THE EMPLOYMENT
WAITER ASSISTANTS	110	90	20	PROSPECTS FOR JANITORS AND SEXTONS.
COOKS, EX PRIVATE	1,040	530	510	RISING INCOME, INCREASING LEISURE
COOKS, SHORT ODER/SPEC FST FD	330	190	140	TIME, AND THE GROWING NUMBER OF WOMEN
COOKS, RESTAURANT	420	240	180	WHO COMBINE FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES
COOKS, INSTITUTIONAL	290	100	190	AND A JOB ARE EXPECTED TO CAUSE AN
BUTCHERS &/OR MEAT CUTTERS	140	80	60	INCREASED DEMAND FOR FOOD SERVICE
WAITERS	1,410	860	550	WORKERS AS MORE PEOPLE EAT OUT. THESE
HOSTS/HSTSES, REST, LNGE, COF SH	100	60	40	SAME FACTORS WILL ALSO INFLUENCE THE
WAITERS OR WAITRESSES	1,310	800	510	DEMAND FOR WAITERS AND WAITRESSES,
FOOD WORKERS, NEC, EX PRIV	2,060	1,100	960	CAUSING MUCH FASTER EXPANSION THAN THE
KITCHEN HELPERS	700	320	380	AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS. HEALTH
FD PREP & SERV WKRS, FST FD RST	940	560	380	SERVICE EMPLOYMENT IS EXPECTED TO CON-
PANTRY, SNDWCH, &/OR COF MKRS	50	30	20	TINUE TO GROW, INFLUENCED BY THE
ALL OTHER FOOD SERV WRKRS	370	190	180	INCREASED DEMAND FOR HEALTH CARE
HEALTH SERVICE WORKERS	860	370	490	CAUSED BY A GROWING POPULATION AND
NURSES AIDES, ORDERLIES	860	370	490	THE PUBLIC'S INCREASING HEALTH
NURSES AIDES/ORDERLIES	660	300	360	CONSCIOUSNESS. OTHER FACTORS IN-
PSYCHIATRIC AIDES	140	30	110	FLUENCING THE GROWTH IN HEALTH SER-
MEDICAL ASSISTANTS	60	40	20	VICE EMPLOYMENT ARE EXPANSION OF
PERSONAL SERVICE WORKERS	650	280	370	HOSPITALIZATION AND MEDICAL PREPAY-
ATTN, RECREATION, AMUSEMENT	90	60	30	MENT PLANS AND THE INCREASING PER-
RECREATION FACILITY ATTNDS	30	20	10	CENTAGE OF THE AGED POPULATION. AS
GAME OPS, RIDE OPS, CONCESS WKRS	20	10	10	THE POPULATION AND PERSONAL RISE, THE
LIFEGUARDS	40	30	10	DEMAND FOR PERSONAL SERVICES IS
ATTNS, PERSONAL SERV, NEC	90	40	50	EXPECTED TO INCREASE SINCE MORE
FUNERAL ATTENDANTS	20	10	10	PEOPLE WILL BE ABLE TO PAY FOR THEM.
INSTRUCTORS, REDUCING	20	10	10	

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 - 1985 WITH OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENINGS 1978-1985	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK
HOUSEKEEPERS, HOTEL & MOTEL	40	20	20	THE DEMAND FOR CHILD-CARE WORKERS IS
BAGGAGE PORTERS & BELLHOPS	20	10	10	EXPECTED TO INCREASE FASTER THAN THE
BELLHOPS, BAG PTRS, DRKPRS, ETC	20	10	10	AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS. THIS
BARBERS	30	10	20	DEMAND WILL BE DUE PRIMARILY TO THE
CHILD CARE WORKERS, EX PRIV	300	120	180	RISING NUMBER OF MOTHERS ENTERING OR
CHILD CARE ATTENDANTS	40	20	20	RETURNING TO THE LABOR FORCE. THE
CHILD CARE WORKERS	260	100	160	OPPORTUNITIES IN THE PROTECTIVE
HAIRDRESSERS, COSMETOLOGISTS	90	20	70	SERVICE AREA ARE EXPECTED TO EXPAND
COSMETOLOGISTS/WM'S HAIRSTYLS	90	20	70	MORE SLOWLY THAN THE AVERAGE FOR ALL
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS	1,380	350	1,030	OCCUPATIONS, ALTHOUGH THE EMPLOYMENT
CROSSING GUARDS, BRIDGETENDERS	50	10	40	OF GUARDS IS EXPECTED TO KEEP PACE
SCHOOL CROSSING GUARDS	50	10	40	WITH THE AVERAGE GROWTH FOR ALL OTHER
FIREFIGHTERS	70	20	50	OCCUPATIONS. HEAVILY INFLUENCING
FIRE FIGHTERS	60	20	40	THIS OCCURRENCE IS THE PUBLIC'S
FIRE INSPECTORS	*	*	*	INCREASED CONCERN FOR CRIME AND
FIRE OFFICERS	10	*	10	VANDALISM, AND THE HEIGHTENED NEED
GUARDS	1,020	250	770	FOR SECURITY IN AND AROUND PLANTS,
GUARDS & DOORKEEPERS	870	220	650	STORES, AND RECREATION AREAS. ALONG
FISH & GAME WARDENS	10	*	10	WITH THE PUBLIC'S INCREASED CONCERN
CORRECTION OFFS &/OR JAILERS	140	30	110	WITH CRIME AND SECURITY IS AN
POLICE & DETECTIVES	200	70	130	EXPECTED GROWTH OF POLICE AND
STORE DETECTIVES	10	10	*	DETECTIVES, ALTHOUGH THIS GROWTH WILL
POLICE OFFICERS	40	10	30	BE SLOWER THAN THE AVERAGE FOR ALL
POLICE DETECTIVES	30	10	20	OCCUPATIONS. THE OPPORTUNITIES OF
POLICE PATROLMEN/WOMEN	130	50	80	EMPLOYMENT FOR NONFARM LABORERS ARE
SHERIFFS & BAILIFFS	40	10	30	EXPECTED TO GROW MORE SLOWLY THAN THE
SHERIFFS	40	10	30	AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS. THE
OTHER SERVICE WORKERS	320	170	150	DEMAND FOR CONSTRUCTION LABORERS WILL
SUPERVISORS, NONWORKING, SERV	120	60	60	BE SPURRED BY GROWTH IN THE
ALL OTHER SERVICE WORKERS	200	110	90	POPULATION AND ECONOMY. LABORERS
				WILL BE NEEDED TO MEET THE DEMAND FOR

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 - 1985 WITH OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENINGS 1978-1985	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	4,070	1,450	2,620	MOVING MATERIALS, MIXING AND POURING CONCRETE, AND HELPING CRAFT WORKERS ON SUCH LARGE PROJECTS AS DAMS, HIGHWAYS, HIGH-RISE BUILDINGS, AND BRIDGES. THE GROWTH OF FREIGHT AND MATERIAL HANDLERS WILL NOT KEEP PACE WITH THE RAPID RISE IN THE AMOUNT OF FREIGHT SHIPPED. THE GROWTH IN THIS AREA WILL BE TEMPERED BY MORE EFFICIENT FREIGHT HANDLING METHODS, SUCH AS CONVEYORS AND DRAGLINES, TO MOVE FREIGHT IN AND OUT OF TERMINALS AND WAREHOUSES. THE DEMAND FOR STOCK CLERKS IS EXPECTED TO GROW FASTER THAN THE AVERAGE FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS, BUT GROWTH COULD BE TEMPERED AS MORE AREAS OF THE ECONOMY COMPUTERIZE THEIR INVENTORY CONTROL SYSTEMS AND AUTOMATE THEIR STORAGE SYSTEMS.
ANIMAL CARETAKERS	10	*	10	
CONST LABRS, EX CARPNTRS HELPERS	170	70	100	
FENCE ERECTORS	10	*	10	
PIPELAYERS	20	10	10	
REINFORCING-IRON WORKERS	10	*	10	
HIGHWAY MAINTENANCE WORKERS	130	60	70	
FREIGHT, MATERIAL HANDLERS	100	40	60	
CHAIN OFFBEARERS, LUMBER	10	*	10	
OFF-BEARERS	10	*	10	
CONVEYOR OPERATORS OR TENDERS	40	20	20	
WORK DISTRIBUTORS	30	10	20	
GARBAGE COLLECTORS	100	30	70	
GARDENERS, GRNDKPRS, EX FARM	460	150	310	
TIMBERCUTTING, LOGGING WORKERS	40	10	30	
BULL CHAIN OPERATORS	*	*	*	
FALLERS &/OR BUCKERS	30	10	20	
STOCK HANDLERS	500	310	190	
ORDER FILLERS	170	100	70	
STOCK CLERKS, SALES FLOOR	330	210	120	
VEHICLE WASHERS, EQUIP CLEANERS	90	40	50	
CLEANERS, VEHICLE	90	40	50	
OTHER LABORERS	2,600	800	1,800	
SHAKEOUT WORKERS, FOUNDRY	10	10	*	
FURNACE OP HELPERS/HEATER HELPERS	20	10	10	
RIGGERS	20	*	20	
HELPER, TRADE	670	180	490	
LINE SERVICE ATTENDANTS	10	10	*	
FOREST CONSERVATION WORKERS	20	*	20	
ALL OTHER UNSKILLED WRKRS	1,850	580	1,270	

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 AND PROJECTED 1983 AND 1985
WITH NET CHANGE AND PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1978 TO 1985

OCCUPATION	1978	PROJECTED 1983	PROJECTED 1985	1978-1985 NET CHANGE	1978-1985 PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	1,135,010	1,265,370	1,317,520	182,510	16.1
PROFESS, TECHN, & KINDRED WORKERS	160,510	177,330	184,060	23,550	14.7
ENGINEERS	8,990	10,210	10,700	1,710	19.0
AERO-ASTRONAUTIC ENGINEERS	80	100	110	30	37.5
CHEMICAL ENGINEERS	730	800	830	100	13.7
CIVIL ENGINEERS	1,420	1,630	1,710	290	20.4
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS	1,560	1,840	1,960	400	25.6
INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS	1,400	1,540	1,590	190	13.6
MECHANICAL ENGINEERS	1,790	2,080	2,190	400	22.3
METALLURGICAL ENGINEERS	100	120	130	30	30.0
OTHER ENGINEERS	1,910	2,100	2,180	270	14.1
NUCLEAR ENGINEERS	220	230	230	10	4.5
ALL OTHER ENGINEERS	1,690	1,870	1,950	260	15.4
LIFE & PHYSICAL SCIENTISTS	2,170	2,390	2,480	310	14.3
AGRICULTURAL SCIENTISTS	270	310	320	50	18.5
LIFE SCIENTISTS	360	380	390	30	8.3
BIOLOGICAL SCIENTISTS	360	380	390	30	8.3
CHEMISTS	1,050	1,160	1,210	160	15.2
GEOLOGISTS	90	100	100	10	11.1
PHYSICISTS	150	160	170	20	13.3
LIFE, PHYSICAL SCIENTISTS, NEC *	250	280	290	40	16.0
MATHEMATICAL SPECIALISTS	90	100	100	10	11.1
MATHEMATICAL SCIENTISTS	50	60	60	10	20.0
ENGINEERING, SCIENCE TECHNS	12,430	14,320	15,070	2,640	21.2
DRAFTERS	2,260	2,730	2,920	660	29.2
ELECTRICAL, ELECTRONIC TECHNS	2,890	3,480	3,720	830	28.7
ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONIC TECHNS	2,740	3,300	3,530	790	28.8
BROADCASTING TECHNICIANS	120	140	150	30	25.0
INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING TECHNS	390	450	470	80	20.5
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING TECHNS	250	300	320	70	28.0

* Not elsewhere classified

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 AND PROJECTED 1983 AND 1985
WITH NET CHANGE AND PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1978 TO 1985

OCCUPATION	1978	PROJECTED 1983	PROJECTED 1985	1978-1985 NET CHANGE	1978-1985 PERCENT CHANGE
SURVEYORS	460	550	590	130	28.3
ENGINEERING, SCIENCE TECHNS, NEC	6,180	6,810	7,050	870	14.1
TIMBER CRUISERS	90	100	100	10	11.1
COLORISTS TEXTILES	230	220	220	- 10	- 4.3
CIVIL ENGINEERING TECHNICIANS	130	170	180	50	38.5
ALL OTHER ENG TECH	2,830	3,170	3,300	460	16.3
ALL OTHER SCI TECH	2,900	3,150	3,250	340	11.7
MEDICAL WORKERS, EX TECHNS	15,880	18,110	19,000	3,120	19.6
DENTISTS	470	630	700	230	48.9
DIETITIANS	450	540	570	120	26.7
NURSES, PROFESSIONAL	9,350	10,390	10,800	1,450	15.5
OPTOMETRISTS	120	180	200	80	66.7
PHARMACISTS	1,430	1,610	1,680	250	17.5
PHYSICIANS, MED & OSTEOPATH	2,480	2,940	3,130	650	26.2
THERAPISTS	1,520	1,750	1,840	320	21.1
OCCUPATIONAL THERAPISTS	140	150	160	20	14.3
MANUAL ARTS, MUSIC, REC THERAPISTS	340	400	430	90	26.5
PHYSICAL THERAPISTS	210	250	260	50	23.8
SPEECH & HEARING CLINICIANS, ETC	590	640	660	70	11.9
INHALATION THERAPISTS	230	290	310	80	34.8
HEALTH TECHNOLS & TECHNS	12,410	14,240	14,970	2,560	20.6
CLINICAL LAB TECHNOLS, TECHNS	1,810	2,010	2,090	280	15.5
MEDICAL LAB TECHNOLOGISTS	770	830	860	90	11.7
MEDICAL LAB ASSISTANTS	970	1,080	1,120	150	15.5
DENTAL HYGIENISTS & ASSISTANTS	1,740	2,360	2,610	870	50.0
DENTAL ASSISTANTS	1,230	1,670	1,840	610	49.6
DENTAL HYGIENISTS	510	690	770	260	51.0
HEALTH RECORD TECHNOLS, TECHNS	410	430	440	30	7.3
RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLS, TECHNS	970	1,070	1,110	140	14.4
X-RAY TECHNICIANS	830	920	960	130	15.7
RADIOLOGIC TECHS & NUC MED TECHS	140	150	150	10	7.1

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 AND PROJECTED 1983 AND 1985
WITH NET CHANGE AND PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1978 TO 1985

OCCUPATION	1978	PROJECTED 1983	PROJECTED 1985	1978-1985 NET CHANGE	1978-1985 PERCENT CHANGE
OTHER HEALTH TECHNOLS, TECHNS	7,480	8,370	8,720	1,240	16.6
SURGICAL TECHNICIANS	430	460	470	40	9.7
EKG TECHNICIANS	170	180	180	10	5.9
EEG TECHNICIANS	60	70	80	20	33.3
PHARMACY HELPERS	270	290	300	30	11.1
LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSES	5,250	5,940	6,210	960	18.3
PHYSICAL THERAPY TECHNICIANS	60	90	100	40	66.7
ALL OTHER MED & DENT TECH	1,240	1,340	1,380	140	3.5
TECHNICIANS, EX HEALTH OR S & E	3,150	3,230	3,260	110	12.4
AIRPLANE PILOTS	290	320	330	40	13.8
AIR TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS	280	290	290	10	3.6
EMBALMERS	210	240	250	40	19.0
RADIO OPERATORS	60	60	60	Ø	Ø
TOOL PROGRAMMERS, NUMERICAL CONT	70	80	90	20	28.6
OTHER TECHNS, EX HEALTH OR S & E	2,240	2,240	2,240	Ø	Ø
ALL OTHER TECHNICIANS	1,900	1,880	1,870	-30	-1.6
TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS, LIBRARY	340	360	370	30	8.8
COMPUTER SPECIALISTS	3,860	4,810	5,190	1,330	34.5
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS	2,040	2,480	2,650	610	29.9
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS	1,820	2,330	2,540	720	39.6
SOCIAL SCIENTISTS	1,050	1,150	1,190	140	13.3
ECONOMISTS	240	260	270	30	12.5
ECONOMISTS	220	240	250	30	13.6
PSYCHOLOGISTS	530	570	590	60	11.3
URBAN & REGIONAL PLANNERS	160	170	180	20	12.5
OTHER SOCIAL SCIENTISTS	120	140	150	30	25.0
TEACHERS	56,520	60,080	61,500	4,980	8.8
ADULT EDUCATION TEACHERS	1,880	2,080	2,160	280	14.9
COLLEGE & UNIVERSITY TEACHERS	13,950	14,770	15,100	1,150	8.2
TEACHERS, VOCATIONAL ED OR TRAIN	890	950	980	90	10.1
TEACHERS, COLLEGE	10,360	10,970	11,210	850	8.2

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 AND PROJECTED 1983 AND 1985
WITH NET CHANGE AND PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1978 TO 1985

OCCUPATION	1978	PROJECTED 1983	PROJECTED 1985	1978-1985 NET CHANGE	1978-1985 PERCENT CHANGE
GRADUATE ASSISTANTS	2,560	2,700	2,760	200	7.8
EXTENSION SERVICE SPECIALISTS	140	150	150	10	7.1
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS	23,910	25,410	26,010	2,100	8.8
SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS	16,480	17,450	17,830	1,350	8.2
TEACHERS, NEC	300	370	400	100	33.3
DANCE INSTRUCTORS	170	220	240	70	41.2
ALL OTHER TEACHERS	130	150	160	30	23.1
WRITERS, ARTISTS, & ENTERTAINERS	5,840	6,610	6,920	1,080	18.5
ATHLETES & KINDRED WORKERS	260	330	360	100	38.5
SPORTS INSTRUCTORS	220	290	320	100	45.5
DESIGNERS	1,210	1,470	1,570	360	29.8
DESIGNERS	1,200	1,460	1,560	360	30.0
EDITORS & REPORTERS	960	1,050	1,090	130	13.5
WRITERS &/OR EDITORS	470	520	540	70	14.9
REPORTERS & CORRESPONDENTS	470	510	530	60	12.8
MUSICIANS	1,580	1,620	1,640	60	3.8
MUSICIANS, INSTRUMENTAL	1,570	1,610	1,630	60	3.8
PAINTERS	260	290	300	40	15.4
COMMERCIAL ARTISTS	260	290	300	40	15.4
PHOTOGRAPHERS	270	300	320	50	18.5
PHOTOGRAPHERS	210	230	240	30	14.3
TELEVISION CAMERA OPERATORS	60	70	80	20	33.3
PUBLIC RELATIONS SPECIALISTS	480	550	580	100	20.8
RADIO, TV ANNOUNCERS	780	940	1,000	220	28.2
ANNOUNCERS	680	820	870	190	27.9
BROADCAST NEWS ANALYSTS	100	120	130	30	30.0
OTHER PROFESSIONAL & TECHN WKRS	38,120	42,090	43,680	5,560	14.6
ACCOUNTANTS	6,300	7,240	7,620	1,320	21.0
ACCOUNTANTS & AUDITORS	5,260	6,050	6,370	1,110	21.1
TAX EXAMINERS, COLLECTRS, REV AGTS	460	490	500	40	8.7
TAX PREPARERS	580	700	750	170	29.3

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 AND PROJECTED 1983 AND 1985
WITH NET CHANGE AND PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1978 TO 1985

OCCUPATION	1978	PROJECTED 1983	PROJECTED 1985	1978-1985 NET CHANGE	1978-1985 PERCENT CHANGE
ARCHITECTS	300	360	390	90	30.0
BUYERS & PURCHASING AGENTS	3,700	4,260	4,480	780	21.1
PURCHASING AGENTS &/OR BUYERS	1,400	1,550	1,610	210	15.0
BUYERS, RETAIL &/OR WHOLSL TRADE	2,260	2,650	2,810	550	24.3
CLERGY	2,830	2,840	2,840	10	0.4
DIRECTORS, RELIG ACT &/OR RELIG ED	680	680	680	Ø	Ø
FORESTERS	300	330	340	40	13.3
JUDGES	680	710	720	40	5.9
JUDGES	250	270	270	20	8.0
MAGISTRATES	430	440	450	20	4.7
LAWYERS & KINDRED WORKERS	1,920	2,320	2,480	560	29.2
LAW CLERKS	380	470	500	120	31.6
LAWYERS	1,260	1,510	1,620	360	28.6
PARALEGAL PERSONNEL	280	340	360	80	28.6
LIBRARIANS	2,040	2,180	2,230	190	9.3
LIBRARIANS	2,010	2,140	2,190	180	9.0
PERSONNEL, LABOR RELAT SPECIALISTS	2,360	2,650	2,760	400	16.9
PERSONNEL, LABOR RELAT SPECIALISTS	1,730	1,880	1,940	210	12.1
EMPLOYMENT INTERVIEWERS	630	770	820	190	30.2
RECREATION WORKERS	1,240	1,360	1,410	170	13.7
GROUP RECREATION WORKERS	1,190	1,310	1,360	170	14.3
CAMP DIRECTORS	50	50	50	Ø	Ø
SOCIAL WORKERS	3,290	3,740	3,920	630	19.1
CASEWORKERS	2,920	3,310	3,460	540	18.5
COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION WORKERS	350	410	440	90	25.7
VOCATIONAL, EDUC COUNSELORS	1,860	2,020	2,090	230	12.4
ALL OTHER PROFESSIONAL WORKERS	10,620	11,410	11,720	1,100	10.4
COST ESTIMATORS	810	850	870	60	7.4
CREDIT ANALYSTS, CHIEF	110	130	140	30	27.3
CREDIT ANALYSTS	200	240	250	50	25.0
UNDERWRITERS	580	660	690	110	19.0

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 AND PROJECTED 1983 AND 1985
WITH NET CHANGE AND PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1978 TO 1985

OCCUPATION	1978	PROJECTED 1983	PROJECTED 1985	1978-1985 NET CHANGE	1978-1985 PERCENT CHANGE
INVESTIGATORS, INSURANCE	60	70	70	10	16.7
APPRAISERS, REAL ESTATE	330	390	410	80	24.2
ASSESSORS	310	320	330	20	6.5
CLAIMS TAKERS, UNEMP BENEFITS	50	60	60	10	20.0
SPECIAL AGENTS, INSURANCE	290	330	340	50	17.2
TRAVEL AGTS, TR ACCOM APPRAISERS	120	150	160	40	33.3
CLAIMS EXAMINERS, PRPTY/CSLTY INS	120	130	140	20	16.7
ALL OTHER PROFESSIONAL	7,640	8,080	8,260	620	8.1
MANAGERS, OFFICIALS, PROPRIETORS	78,640	88,950	93,080	14,440	18.4
SALES MANAGERS	3,140	3,680	3,900	760	24.2
SALES MANAGERS, RETAIL TRADE	3,140	3,680	3,900	760	24.2
ADMINISTRATORS, PUB INSPECTOR	1,190	1,240	1,260	70	5.9
CONSTRUCTION INSPECTORS, PUB AD	310	320	330	20	6.5
INSPECTORS, EX CONST, PUB ADM	530	570	580	50	9.4
POSTMASTERS & MAIL SUPERINTS	350	350	350	Ø	Ø
OTHER MANAGERS, OFFICIALS, PROPS	74,310	84,030	87,920	13,610	18.3
RAILROAD CONDUCTORS	350	330	320	-30	-8.6
RESTAURANT, CAFE, & BAR MGRS	4,360	5,370	5,780	1,420	32.6
OTHER MGRS, ADMINISTRATORS	69,600	78,330	81,820	12,220	17.6
MANAGERS, STORE	10,380	11,820	12,390	2,010	19.4
MANAGERS, AUTO SERVICE DEPT	590	640	660	70	11.9
MANAGERS, AUTO PARTS DEPT	460	490	500	40	8.7
WHOLESALERS	2,160	2,590	2,770	610	28.2
ALL OTHER MANAGERS	56,010	62,790	65,500	9,490	16.9
SALES WORKERS	58,680	67,480	71,000	12,320	21.0
AUCTIONEERS	190	230	240	50	26.3
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, ETC	3,880	4,340	4,520	640	16.5
SALES AGENTS, SALES REPS, INSURANCE	3,870	4,330	4,510	640	16.5
REAL ESTATE AGENTS, BROKERS	500	610	660	160	32.0
REAL ESTATE BROKERS	140	180	190	50	35.7
SALES AGENTS, SALES REPS, REAL EST	350	430	460	110	31.4

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 AND PROJECTED 1983 AND 1985
WITH NET CHANGE AND PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1978 TO 1985

OCCUPATION	1978	PROJECTED 1983	PROJECTED 1985	1978-1985 NET CHANGE	1978-1985 PERCENT CHANGE
STOCK & BOND SALES AGENTS	190	240	260	70	36.8
SALES AGENTS, SALES REPS, SECURITY	180	220	240	60	33.3
OTHER SALES WORKERS	53,920	62,060	65,320	11,400	21.1
SALES CLERKS	29,140	33,060	34,630	5,490	18.8
CRATING & MOVING ESTIMATORS	70	80	90	20	28.6
ALL OTHER SALES WORKERS	24,710	28,920	30,600	5,890	23.8
CLERICAL WORKERS	183,180	207,240	216,870	33,690	18.4
STENOS, TYPIST, SECRETARIES	34,380	38,900	40,710	6,330	18.4
SECRETARIES	24,510	27,800	29,120	4,610	18.8
STENOGRAPHERS	2,610	2,900	3,020	410	15.7
TYPISTS	7,260	8,200	8,570	1,310	18.0
OFFICE MACHINE OPERATORS	9,280	10,830	11,450	2,170	23.3
BOOKKEEPING, BILLING OPERATORS	2,520	2,940	3,110	590	23.4
BOOKKEEPING/BILLING MACH OPRS	1,820	2,130	2,260	440	24.2
PROOF MACHINE OPERATORS	640	740	780	140	21.9
TRANSIT CLERKS	60	70	70	10	16.7
COMPUTER, PERIPHERAL EQUIP OPRS	2,500	3,360	3,710	1,210	48.4
COMPUTER OPERATORS	1,930	2,640	2,920	990	51.3
PERIPHERAL EDP EQPT OPERATORS	570	730	790	220	38.6
DUPLICATING MACHINE OPERATORS	180	190	200	20	11.1
KEYPUNCH OPERATORS	3,410	3,610	3,690	280	8.2
TABULATING MACHINE OPERATORS	60	70	70	10	16.7
ALL OTHER OFFICE MACHINE OPRS	610	650	670	60	9.8
OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS	139,520	157,510	164,710	25,190	18.1
BANK TELLERS	4,400	5,170	5,480	1,080	24.5
NEW ACCOUNT TELLERS	650	760	810	160	24.6
TELLERS	3,750	4,410	4,670	920	24.5
BOOKKEEPERS	15,790	18,060	18,970	3,180	20.1
ACCOUNTING CLERKS	6,640	7,500	7,840	1,200	18.1
BOOKKEEPERS, HAND	9,150	10,560	11,130	1,980	21.6
CASHIERS	18,730	22,040	23,370	4,640	24.8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 AND PROJECTED 1983 AND 1985
WITH NET CHANGE AND PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1978 TO 1985

OCCUPATION	1978	PROJECTED 1983	PROJECTED 1985	1978-1985 NET CHANGE	1978-1985 PERCENT CHANGE
CLERICAL SUPERVISORS	4,340	4,880	5,100	760	17.5
COLLECTORS, BILL & ACCOUNT	1,060	1,200	1,260	200	18.9
COUNTER CLERKS, EX FOOD	3,520	4,220	4,500	980	27.8
CAR RENTAL CLERKS	120	150	160	40	33.3
DESK CLERKS	1,440	1,790	1,930	490	34.0
ORDER CLERKS	1,730	2,020	2,140	410	23.7
CIRCULATION CLERKS	60	60	60	Ø	Ø
TELEPHONE AD TAKERS, NEWSPAPER	60	70	70	10	16.7
DESK CLERKS, BOWLING FLOOR	80	100	110	30	37.5
DISPATCHERS, STARTERS, VEHICLE	1,570	1,710	1,760	190	12.1
DISPATCHERS, POLICE, FIRE AMBULANCE	910	960	980	70	6.6
DISPATCHERS, VEHICLE, SERV OR WK	650	750	790	140	20.0
SURVEY WORKERS	160	170	180	20	12.5
ESTIMATORS, INVESTIGATORS, NEC	1,380	1,540	1,610	230	16.7
CREDIT AUTHORIZERS	150	170	180	30	20.0
ADJUSTMENT CLERKS	300	340	360	60	20.0
CHECKING CLERKS	160	180	190	30	18.8
CLAIMS CLERKS	520	580	600	80	13.5
CREDIT REPORTERS	180	210	220	40	22.2
PRODUCTION CLERKS	2,570	2,820	2,920	350	13.6
FILE CLERKS	3,060	3,420	3,570	510	16.7
FILE CLERKS	1,640	1,900	2,010	370	22.6
PERSONNEL CLERKS	1,280	1,370	1,410	130	10.2
ADMISSIONS EVALUATORS	140	150	150	10	7.1
CLAIMS ADJUSTERS	1,110	1,240	1,290	180	16.2
CLAIMS EXAMINERS, INSURANCE	380	420	440	60	15.8
CLAIMS ADJUSTERS	730	820	850	120	16.4
LIBRARY ASSISTANTS	370	390	400	30	8.1
MAIL CARRIERS, POSTAL SERVICE	3,890	3,930	3,950	60	1.5
MAIL HANDLERS, EX POSTAL SERVICE	630	680	700	70	11.1
MAIL CLERKS	610	660	680	70	11.5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 AND PROJECTED 1983 AND 1985
WITH NET CHANGE AND PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1978 TO 1985

OCCUPATION	1978	PROJECTED 1983	PROJECTED 1985	1978-1985 NET CHANGE	1978-1985 PERCENT CHANGE
MESSENGERS & OFFICE HELPERS	320	370	390	70	21.9
MESSENGERS	300	340	360	60	20.0
METER READERS, UTILITIES	270	330	350	80	29.6
PAYROLL, TIME KEEPING CLERKS	2,220	2,410	2,480	260	11.7
POSTAL CLERKS	1,070	1,080	1,090	20	1.9
PROOFREADERS	140	150	160	20	14.3
PROOFREADERS, COMPOSED COPY	140	150	160	20	14.3
RECEPTIONISTS	5,510	6,590	7,020	1,510	27.4
RECEPTIONISTS	3,560	4,320	4,620	1,060	29.5
SWITCHBRD OPRS/RECEPTIONISTS	1,910	2,240	2,370	460	24.1
SHIPPING, RECEIVING CLERKS	8,770	9,950	10,420	1,650	18.8
SHIPPING & RECEIVING CLERKS	4,330	4,960	5,210	880	20.3
SHIPPING PACKERS	4,430	4,970	5,190	760	17.2
STATISTICAL CLERKS	1,700	1,910	1,990	290	17.1
RATERS	530	630	670	140	26.4
STATISTICAL CLERKS	740	810	840	100	13.5
COURT CLERKS	160	170	170	10	6.3
INSURANCE CLERKS	190	210	220	30	15.8
STOCK CLERKS, STORE KEEPERS	10,070	11,610	12,220	2,150	21.4
PROCUREMENT CLERKS	510	560	580	70	13.7
STOCK CLERKS, STOCKRM WAREHS, ETC	9,540	11,030	11,630	2,090	21.8
TEACHERS AIDES, EX MONITORS	7,400	7,900	8,100	700	9.5
TELEGRAPH OPERATORS	120	130	130	10	8.3
TELEPHONE OPERATORS	2,860	3,160	3,280	420	14.7
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS	1,300	1,460	1,520	210	16.2
CENTRAL OFFICE OPERATORS	1,390	1,520	1,570	180	12.9
DIRECTORY ASSISTANCE OPERATORS	60	70	70	10	16.7
PRIVATE BRANCH SERVICE ADVISORS	100	110	120	20	20.0
TICKET, STATION, EXPRESS AGENTS	700	810	860	160	22.9
STATION AGENTS	90	80	80	-10	-11.1
TRAFFIC AGENTS	180	210	220	40	22.2

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 AND PROJECTED 1983 AND 1985
WITH NET CHANGE AND PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1978 TO 1985

OCCUPATION	1978	PROJECTED 1983	PROJECTED 1985	1978-1985 NET CHANGE	1978-1985 PERCENT CHANGE
RESERVATION AGENTS	120	150	160	40	33.3
TICKET AGENTS	290	340	360	70	24.1
WEIGHERS	480	540	560	80	16.7
ALL OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS	35,310	37,580	40,600	5,290	15.0
LOAN CLOSERS	110	130	140	30	27.3
CANCELLATION CLERKS	50	60	60	10	20.0
GENERAL CLERKS, OFFICE	24,240	27.280	28,500	4,260	17.6
IN FILE OPERATORS	90	100	100	10	11.1
POLICY CHANGE CLERKS	210	250	270	60	28.6
REAL ESTATE CLERKS	140	160	170	30	21.4
STATEMENT CLERKS	280	330	350	70	25.0
SERVICE CLERKS	230	260	270	40	17.4
TRAFFIC CLERKS	90	110	120	30	33.3
MARKING CLERKS TRADE	390	440	460	70	17.9
PROTECTIVE SIGNAL OPERATORS	50	60	60	10	20.0
SHADE TICKET MARKERS	90	100	100	10	11.1
RATE CLERKS, FREIGHT	80	90	100	20	25.0
TOWN CLERKS	260	270	270	10	3.8
CREDIT CLERKS, BANK &/OR INS	720	810	850	130	18.1
MORTGAGE CLOSING CLERKS	210	250	270	60	28.6
SORTING CLERKS, BANK	50	60	60	10	20.0
INSURANCE CLERKS, MEDICAL	850	1,020	1,090	240	28.2
ALL OTHER OFFICE CLERICAL	4,100	4,130	4,140	40	1.0
ALL OTHER PLANT CLERICAL	3,070	3,180	3,220	150	4.9
CRAFTS & KINDRED WORKERS	160,950	175,440	181,240	20,290	12.6
CONSTRUCTION CRAFTS WKRS	36,410	38,320	39,080	2,670	7.3
CARPENTERS	9,990	10,480	10,680	690	6.9
CARPENTERS	9,980	10,470	10,670	690	6.9
BRICKMASONS & STONEMASONS	2,220	2,260	2,270	50	2.3
BRICKLAYERS	2,050	2,060	2,060	10	0.5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
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OCCUPATION	1978	PROJECTED 1983	PROJECTED 1985	1978-1985 NET CHANGE	1978-1985 PERCENT CHANGE
STONE MASONS	60	60	60	Ø	Ø
REFRACTORY MATERIALS REPAIRERS	110	140	150	40	36.4
LOGGING TRACTORS OPERATORS	830	860	870	40	4.8
CEMENT & CONCRETE FINISHERS	1,010	1,040	1,050	40	4.0
CEMENT MASONS	790	820	830	40	5.1
CONCRETE RUBBERS	190	190	190	Ø	Ø
ELECTRICIANS	7,070	7,640	7,870	800	11.3
ELECTRICIANS	7,050	7,620	7,850	800	11.3
EXCAVATING, GRADING MACH OPRS	4,880	5,030	5,090	210	4.3
HEAVY EQUIPMENT OPRS	4,600	4,760	4,820	220	4.6
BATCH PLANT OPERATORS	90	90	90	Ø	Ø
BALLAST CLEAN MACH OPRS, ETC	90	80	80	- 10	-11.1
PAINTERS, CONSTRUCTION, MAINT	3,290	3,500	3,580	290	8.8
PLASTERERS	120	120	120	Ø	Ø
PLASTERERS	120	120	120	Ø	Ø
PLUMBERS & PIPEFITTERS	4,610	4,840	4,930	320	6.9
FITTERS, PIPELAYING	740	750	750	10	1.4
PLUMBERS &/OR PIPEFITTERS	3,870	4,090	4,180	310	8.0
ROOFERS	880	970	1,000	120	13.6
STRUCTURAL STEEL WORKERS	1,020	1,070	1,090	70	6.9
TILE SETTERS	450	460	460	10	2.2
TILE SETTERS	250	260	260	10	4.0
CEILING TILE INSTALLRS, FLR LAYERS	200	200	200	Ø	Ø
BLUE COLLAR WKR SUPVSRS	22,770	24,810	25,620	2,850	12.5
SUPERVISORS, NONWORKING	22,770	24,810	25,620	2,850	12.5
METALWKG CRAFTS WKRS, EX MECH	13,060	14,790	15,480	2,420	18.5
BOILERMAKERS	330	340	350	20	6.1
HEAT TREATERS, ANNEALERS, ETC	320	420	460	140	43.8
JOB & DIE SETTERS, METAL	860	1,060	1,140	280	32.6
MACHINE TOOL SETTERS, METALWRKING	560	700	750	190	33.9
PUNCH PRESS SETTERS, METAL	130	160	170	40	30.8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
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OCCUPATION	1978	PROJECTED 1983	PROJECTED 1985	1978-1985 NET CHANGE	1978-1985 PERCENT CHANGE
SHEAR &/OR SLITTER SETTERS	50	60	70	20	40.0
SETTERS, PLASTIC MOLDING MACHINE	90	100	100	10	11.1
MACHINISTS	4,070	4,570	4,770	700	17.2
LAYOUT MARKERS, METAL	340	380	390	50	14.7
MACHINISTS	3,730	4,190	4,380	650	17.4
MILLWRIGHTS	1,930	2,070	2,130	200	10.4
MOLDERS, METAL	270	330	360	90	33.3
MOLDERS, BENCH &/OR FLOOR	80	90	100	20	25.0
MOLDERS, MACHINE(METAL)	180	220	240	60	33.3
PATTERN & MODEL MAKERS	70	80	80	10	14.3
ROLLERS & FINISHERS, METAL	130	170	190	60	46.2
ROLLING MILL OPRS/ATTENDANTS	60	80	90	30	50.0
SHEET METAL WORKERS, TINSMITHS	3,870	4,260	4,410	540	14.0
TOOLMAKERS & DIEMAKERS	1,180	1,440	1,540	360	30.5
TOOL & DIE MAKERS	1,150	1,410	1,510	360	31.3
MECHS, REPAIRERS, INSTALLERS	40,820	44,390	45,820	5,000	12.2
AIR COND, HEATING, REFRIG MECHS	2,000	2,190	2,260	260	13.0
AIRCRAFT MECHANICS	610	670	690	80	13.1
AUTO SEAT COVER, TOP INSTALLERS	50	60	70	20	40.0
AUTO BODY REPAIRERS	1,100	1,240	1,300	200	18.2
AUTO MECHANICS	8,190	9,080	9,430	1,240	15.1
AUTOMOTIVE MECHANICS	8,080	8,970	9,320	1,240	15.3
AUTO REPAIR SERVICE ESTIMATORS	110	110	110	Ø	Ø
DATA PROCESSING MACH MECHANICS	80	90	100	20	25.0
FARM EQUIPMENT MECHANICS	50	50	50	Ø	Ø
HEAVY EQUIP MECHS, INCL DIESEL	12,560	13,320	13,630	1,070	8.5
ENGINEERING EQUIPMT MECHANICS	920	1,010	1,050	130	14.1
HYDROELECTRIC MACH MECHS, ETC	660	800	860	200	30.3
MARINE MECHANICS/REPAIRERS	840	880	890	50	6.0
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS	6,300	6,810	7,020	720	11.1

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
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OCCUPATION	1978	PROJECTED 1983	PROJECTED 1985	1978-1985 NET CHANGE	1978-1985 PERCENT CHANGE
TREATMENT PLANT MECHANICS	60	70	70	10	16.7
KNITTING MACHINE FIXERS	610	620	630	20	3.3
SECTION REPAIRERS & SETTERS	3,140	3,110	3,100	-40	-1.3
HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCE MECHANICS	970	1,080	1,120	150	15.5
GAS & ELEC APPLIANCE MECHANICS	640	700	720	80	12.5
HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCE INSTALLERS	180	210	220	40	22.2
WATER METER INSTALLERS	50	60	60	10	20.0
HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCE REPAIRERS	60	70	80	20	33.3
LOOM FIXERS	5,510	5,560	5,580	70	1.3
OFF MACH SERVICERS/CASH REG SERV	630	800	870	240	38.1
RADIO, TELEVISION REPAIRERS	530	640	680	150	28.3
RAILROAD CAR SHOP REPAIRERS	350	330	320	-30	-8.6
SIGNAL MAINTAINERS	110	100	100	-10	-9.1
CAR REPAIRERS	240	230	220	-20	-8.3
OTHER MECHANICS & REPAIRERS	8,190	9,280	9,720	1,530	18.6
ELECTRIC MOTOR REPAIRERS	260	330	360	100	38.5
LAUNDRY MACHINE MECHANICS	80	80	80	Ø	Ø
LOCKSMITHS	80	100	110	30	37.5
COIN MACHINE SERVICERS, REPAIRERS	850	1,020	1,090	240	28.2
SEWING MACHINE MECHANICS	720	740	750	30	4.2
INSTRUMENT REPAIRERS	650	710	740	90	13.8
DIESEL MECHANICS	1,890	2,280	2,440	550	29.1
SIGN ERECTORS	60	70	80	20	33.3
ALL OTHER MECHANICS & REPAIR	3,650	4,000	4,120	470	12.9
PRINTING TRADE CRAFTS WKRS	2,870	3,250	3,400	530	18.5
BOOKBINDERS	540	610	630	90	16.7
BOOKBINDERS, MACHINE	140	150	160	20	14.3
BINDERY WORKERS, ASSEMBLY	120	140	150	30	25.0
ALL OTHER BINDERY WORKERS	280	310	320	40	14.3
COMPOSITORS & TYPESETTERS	670	740	760	90	13.4

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
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OCCUPATION	1978	PROJECTED 1983	PROJECTED 1985	1978-1985 NET CHANGE	1978-1985 PERCENT CHANGE
ENGRAVERS, EX PHOTOENGRAVERS	120	150	150	30	25.0
ETCHERS &/OR ENGRAVERS	120	150	150	30	25.0
PHOTOENGRAVERS, LITHOGRAPHERS	360	400	420	60	16.7
STRIPPERS PRINTING	90	100	110	20	22.2
CAMERA OPERATORS, PRINTING	150	170	180	30	20.0
PHOTOENGRAVERS	120	130	130	10	8.3
PRESS & PLATE PRINTERS	1,180	1,350	1,420	240	20.3
PRESS OPERATORS, PLATE PRINTERS	340	410	440	100	29.4
OFFSET LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS OPRS	470	530	550	80	17.0
PLATEMAKERS	70	80	80	10	14.3
LETTER PRESS OPERATORS	230	260	270	40	17.4
TRANSP, PUB UTIL CRAFT WKRS	5,860	6,530	6,800	940	16.0
ELEC POWER LINE INST, REPAIRERS	2,280	2,610	2,740	460	20.2
CABLE SPLICERS	440	480	490	50	11.4
LINE INSTALLERS, REPAIRERS	1,800	2,080	2,190	390	21.7
TROUBLE SHOOTERS, POWER LINE	50	60	60	10	20.0
LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS	490	460	450	-40	-8.2
YARD ENGINEERS	180	170	170	-10	-5.6
LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS	270	250	240	-30	-11.1
POWER STATION OPERATORS	230	280	300	70	30.4
TELEPHONE INSTALLERS, REPAIRERS	2,820	3,150	3,280	460	16.3
INSTALLERS, REPAIRERS, SEC MAINTS	1,000	1,130	1,180	180	18.0
STATION INSTALLERS	550	610	630	80	14.5
CABLE REPAIRERS	190	210	220	30	15.8
FRAME WIRERS	100	110	120	20	20.0
CENTRAL OFFICE REPAIRERS	550	600	620	70	12.7
TROUBLE LOCATORS, TEST DESK	310	350	370	60	19.4
OTHER CRAFTS, KINDRED WORKERS	39,160	43,350	45,040	5,880	15.0
BAKERS	500	580	610	110	22.0
FOOD SHAPERS, HAND	180	190	190	10	5.6
BAKERS	300	360	390	90	30.0

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 AND PROJECTED 1983 AND 1985
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OCCUPATION	1978	PROJECTED 1983	PROJECTED 1985	1978-1985 NET CHANGE	1978-1985 PERCENT CHANGE
CABINETMAKERS	470	520	540	70	14.9
CARPET CUTTERS, CARPET LAYERS	400	440	450	50	12.5
CRANE, DERRICK, HOIST OCCUPS	1,420	1,530	1,570	150	10.6
CRANE, DERRICK, & HOIST OPERATORS	1,210	1,310	1,350	140	11.6
LOADER ENGINEERS	180	190	190	10	5.6
MERCHAN DISPLAYERS & WIND TRMRS	170	190	200	30	17.6
DENTAL LAB TECHNICIANS	370	530	590	220	59.5
FURNITURE FINISHERS	80	90	100	20	25.0
GLAZIERS	360	400	420	60	16.7
GLASS INSTALLERS	100	120	130	30	30.0
GLAZIERS	260	280	290	30	11.5
INSPECTORS, LOG & LUMBER	510	530	540	30	5.9
LOG INSPECTORS, GRADERS, SCALERS	230	240	240	10	4.3
LUMBER GRADERS	130	130	130	Ø	Ø
VENEER GRADERS	120	130	130	10	8.3
OTHER INSPECTION OCCUPS	13,360	14,870	15,480	2,120	15.9
INSPECTORS	11,160	12,410	12,910	1,750	15.7
TESTERS	2,200	2,460	2,570	370	16.8
JEWELERS & WATCHMAKERS	150	190	200	50	33.3
JEWELERS &/OR SILVERSMITHS	80	100	110	30	37.5
WATCHMAKERS	70	90	90	20	28.6
MOTION PICTURE PROJECTIONISTS	160	150	150	-10	-6.3
OPTICIANS, LENS GRINDRS, POLSHRS	190	260	290	100	52.6
OPTICIANS, DISP &/OR OPTIC MECHS	180	250	280	100	55.6
SHIPFITTERS	320	330	330	10	3.1
SHOE REPAIRERS	100	110	120	20	20.0
SHOE REPAIRERS	100	110	120	20	20.0
STATIONARY ENGINEERS	1,830	1,970	2,020	190	10.4
CONTROL ROOM OPERATORS, STEAM	210	250	260	50	23.8
SEWAGE PLANT OPERATORS	380	390	400	20	5.3
STATIONARY ENGINEERS	690	730	750	60	8.7
WASTE TREATMENT PLANT OPRS, CHEM	50	60	60	10	20.0

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 AND PROJECTED 1983 AND 1985
WITH NET CHANGE AND PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1978 TO 1985

OCCUPATION	1978	PROJECTED 1983	PROJECTED 1985	1978-1985 NET CHANGE	1978-1985 PERCENT CHANGE
WATER TREATMENT PLANT OPERATORS	400	410	420	20	5.0
TAILORS	690	750	770	80	11.6
ALTERATION TAILORS	560	610	630	70	12.5
SAMPLE MAKERS	130	410	140	10	7.7
UPHOLSTERERS	610	670	700	90	14.8
FURNITURE UPHOLSTERERS	160	200	210	50	31.3
UPHOLSTERERS	280	290	300	20	7.1
UPHOLSTERY CUTTERS	60	70	70	10	16.7
CRAFTS & KINDRED WORKERS, NEC	17,470	19,240	19,960	2,490	14.3
MACHINE SETTERS, WOODWORKING	70	80	80	10	14.3
INSTRUCTORS, APPAREL & TEXT MACH	480	490	490	10	2.1
MACHINE SETTERS, PAPER GOODS	50	50	50	0	0
MAINTENANCE REPAIRERS, GEN UTIL	10,000	11,160	11,620	1,620	16.2
MOBILE HOME REPAIRERS	90	100	110	20	22.2
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS REPAIRERS	70	80	90	20	28.6
ALL OTHER SKILLED CRAFTS WRK	6,760	7,330	7,570	810	12.0
OPERATIVES	271,790	294,920	304,170	32,380	14.9
OPERATIVES, EX TRANSPORTATION	197,700	213,490	219,810	22,110	11.2
SEMISKILLED METALWORKING OPRS	16,560	19,850	21,170	4,610	27.8
DRILL PRESS OPERATIVES	1,220	1,630	1,800	580	47.5
DRILL PRESS/BORING MACHINE OPRS	1,220	1,630	1,800	580	47.5
FURNACE TNDRS, SMELTERS, POURERS	640	870	960	320	50.0
CASTERS, INGOTS & PIGS	90	130	140	50	55.6
POURERS, METAL	140	180	190	50	35.7
FURNACE OPERATORS, CUPOLA TENDERS	170	220	240	70	41.2
FURNACE CHARGERS	190	260	290	100	52.6
GRINDING/ABRAIDING MACH OPRS, METAL	1,350	1,730	1,880	530	39.3
LATHE, MILLING MACH OPERATIVES	2,020	2,470	2,650	630	31.2
VENEER LATHE OPERATORS	60	70	70	10	16.6
LATHE MACH OPERATORS, METAL	1,320	1,650	1,780	460	34.8
MILLING/PLANING MACHINE OPERATORS	540	650	690	150	27.8
SHAPER &/OR ROUTER OPERATORS	80	90	90	10	12.5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 AND PROJECTED 1983 AND 1985
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OCCUPATION	1978	PROJECTED 1983	PROJECTED 1985	1978-1985 NET CHANGE	1978-1985 PERCENT CHANGE
RUBBER GOODS CUTTER-FINISHERS OPRS	60	90	100	40	66.7
SLITTER-SCORER-CUT-OFF OPERATORS	50	60	60	10	20.0
STAPLE CUTTERS/ST PROC MACH OPRS	210	220	220	10	4.8
TRIMMERS, PLASTICS	60	70	70	10	16.7
SHEAR &/OR SLITTER OPERATORS, METAL	180	210	220	40	22.2
CUTTING MACHINE OPERATORS, FOOD	70	80	80	10	14.3
PLANER OPERATORS	130	130	130	Ø	Ø
DRESSMAKERS, EX FACTORY	80	80	80	Ø	Ø
DRILLERS, EARTH	60	60	60	Ø	Ø
DRILLERS, MACHINE	50	50	50	Ø	Ø
DRY WALL INSTALLERS, LATHER	880	890	890	10	1.1
DRY WALL APPLICATORS	480	480	480	Ø	Ø
TAPERS	360	370	370	10	2.8
DYERS	1,640	1,590	1,570	-70	-4.3
AGER OPERATORS	90	90	90	Ø	Ø
BEAM DYER OPRS, PKG DYE MACH OPRS	190	190	190	Ø	Ø
DYE RANGE OPRS/SP DYE BECK TNDRS	930	890	870	-60	-6.5
DYE REEL OPRS, JIGGRS, PAD MACH OPRS	220	220	220	Ø	Ø
DYE TUB OPRS, RANDOM DYERS, ETC	110	110	110	Ø	Ø
SKEIN YARN DYERS	100	100	100	Ø	Ø
FILERS, POLISHRS, SANDRS, BUFFRS	1,590	1,880	1,990	400	25.2
FILERS, GRINDERS, BUFFERS, CHIPPERS	1,070	1,300	1,390	320	29.9
SANDBLASTERS/SHOTBLASTERS	130	150	160	30	23.1
SANDERS, WOOD	310	330	340	30	9.7
GARAGE WORKERS, GAS STAT ATTNS	5,730	5,800	5,830	100	1.7
FUEL PUMP ATTENDANTS, LUBRICATORS	4,710	4,590	4,540	-170	-3.6
TIRE CHANGERS	1,000	1,190	1,260	260	26.0
LAUNDRY, DRYCLEANING OPRS, NEC	2,000	2,160	2,220	220	11.0
MARKERS, CLASSIFIERS, ASSEMBLERS	330	340	350	20	6.1
SPOTTERS, DRYCLEANING	60	60	60	Ø	Ø
SPOTTERS, WASHABLE MATERIALS	50	50	50	Ø	Ø

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OCCUPATION	1978	PROJECTED 1983	PROJECTED 1985	1978-1985 NET CHANGE	1978-1985 PERCENT CHANGE
WASHERS, MACH &/OR STARCHERS	500	570	600	100	20.0
TUMBLER OPERATORS	60	60	60	Ø	Ø
DRYCLEANING MACHINE OPERATORS	230	230	230	Ø	Ø
LAUNDRY OPERATOR, SM ESTABLHMT	320	380	400	80	25.0
RUG CLEANERS, MACHINE	70	70	70	Ø	Ø
FOLDERS, LAUNDRY	280	290	290	10	3.6
WASHERS, SYNTHETIC FIBERS	60	60	60	Ø	Ø
MEAT CUTTERS, BUTCHERS	500	520	530	30	6.0
BONERS, MEAT	70	70	70	Ø	Ø
BONERS, POULTRY	190	200	200	10	5.3
BUTCHERS, ALL-AROUND	200	210	210	10	5.0
MINE OPERATIVES, NEC	270	270	270	Ø	Ø
MILL &/OR GRINDER OPRS, MINERALS	170	170	170	Ø	Ø
MIXING OPERATIVES	340	350	350	10	2.9
ASPHALT-PLANT OPERATORS	50	50	50	Ø	Ø
MIXERS, FOOD & TOBACCO	180	190	200	20	11.1
OILERS	1,130	1,170	1,190	60	5.3
PAINTERS, MFG ARTICLES	1,360	1,580	1,670	310	22.8
PAINTERS, AUTOMOTIVE	420	480	510	90	21.4
RUBBERS	90	100	100	10	11.1
PAINTERS, PRODUCTION	850	1,000	1,060	210	24.7
PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESS WORKERS	200	220	230	30	15.0
RIVETERS & FASTENERS	200	210	220	20	10.0
NAILING MACHINE OPERATORS	90	90	90	Ø	Ø
RIVETERS, LIGHT	60	70	80	20	33.3
SAILORS & DECKHANDS	110	150	160	50	45.5
ORDINARY SEAMEN	100	140	150	50	50.0
SAWYERS	1,330	1,410	1,440	110	8.3
BAND SCROLL SAW OPERATORS	50	50	50	Ø	Ø
CUT-OFF SAW OPERATORS, LUMBER	250	260	270	20	8.0
EDGERS, AUTOMATIC &/OR PONY	170	170	180	10	5.9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
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OCCUPATION	1978	PROJECTED 1983	PROJECTED 1985	1978-1985 NET CHANGE	1978-1985 PERCENT CHANGE
METAL PLATERS	220	270	290	70	31.8
ELECTROPLATERS	160	210	230	70	43.8
DIP PLATERS, NONELECTROLYTIC	60	60	60	Ø	Ø
OTHER PRECISION MACH OPR	3,050	3,590	3,810	760	24.9
BORING MACHINE OPERATORS, WOOD	190	200	210	20	10.5
MACHINE TOOL OPERATORS, COMBO	1,630	1,990	2,130	500	30.7
MACHINE TOOL OPERATORS, NUM CONT	500	570	600	100	20.0
WOOD MACHINISTS	410	450	460	50	12.2
MACHINE TOOL OPERATORS, TOOL ROOM	320	380	410	90	28.1
PUNCH, STAMPING PRESS OPRS	1,360	1,670	1,800	440	32.4
PUNCH PRESS OPERATORS, METAL	1,050	1,300	1,400	350	33.3
POWER BRAKE, BENDING MACH OPRS, MET	270	330	360	90	33.3
WELDERS & FLAME CUTTERS	6,680	7,570	7,920	1,240	18.6
WELDERS & FLAMECUTTERS	3,420	3,790	3,940	520	15.2
WELDERS & FLAMECUTTERS--A	920	1,070	1,130	210	22.8
WELDERS & FLAMECUTTERS--B	1,520	1,740	1,830	310	20.4
WELDERS & FLAMECUTTERS--C	810	960	1,020	210	25.9
SEMISKILLED TEXTILE OPRS	64,090	64,380	64,500	410	0.6
CARD, LAPPING, COMBING OPRS	6,810	6,850	6,860	50	0.7
CARD GRINDERS	360	350	350	-10	-2.8
CARD TENDRS, COMBER TENDRS, ETC	2,020	2,040	2,040	20	1.0
DRAWING FRAME & GILL BOX TENDERS	1,910	1,930	1,930	20	1.0
DRAWING-IN MACHINE TENDERS	390	400	410	20	5.1
PICKER TENDERS	670	680	680	10	1.5
SLUBBER TENDERS	1,220	1,210	1,210	-10	-0.8
DRAWERS-IN, HAND	240	240	240	Ø	Ø
KNITTERS, LOOPERS, & TOPPERS	1,980	1,990	2,000	20	1.0
KNITTERS, FULL FASHIONED GARMENT	110	110	110	Ø	Ø
KNITTING MACHINE OPERATORS	1,570	1,580	1,590	20	1.3
LINK-&-LINK HAND KNIT MACH OPRS	50	50	50	Ø	Ø
LOOPERS, HOSIERY	50	50	50	Ø	Ø

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OCCUPATION	1978	PROJECTED 1983	PROJECTED 1985	1978-1985 NET CHANGE	1978-1985 PERCENT CHANGE
WARP KNITTING MACHINE OPERATORS	170	170	170	Ø	Ø
SPINNERS, TWISTERS, & WINDERS	28,530	28,750	28,840	310	1.1
BEAM WARPER TENDERS &/OR BEAMERS	1,300	1,310	1,320	20	1.5
BOBBIN WINDERS, MACH/SEWING MACH	310	320	320	10	3.2
CLOTH OR CARPET WINDERS	500	490	490	-10	-2.0
CREELERS, YARN	2,150	2,180	2,190	40	1.9
DOFFERS	5,860	5,880	5,890	30	0.5
DRESSER TENDERS	50	50	50	Ø	Ø
LOOM WINDER TENDERS	1,370	1,440	1,470	100	7.3
QUILLING MACHINE OPERATORS	380	380	380	Ø	Ø
SPEEDER TENDERS	430	440	440	10	2.3
SPINNERS, FRAME	6,630	6,630	6,630	Ø	Ø
THREADERS, KNIT GOODS	70	80	80	10	14.3
TWISTERS TENDERS	1,710	1,750	1,770	60	3.5
WARP TYING MACHINE TENDERS	1,070	1,090	1,100	30	2.8
WINDER OPERATORS, AUTOMATIC	1,710	1,710	1,710	Ø	Ø
YARN WINDERS	2,480	2,490	2,490	10	0.4
SPOOLER OPERATORS, AUTOMATIC	2,470	2,480	2,480	10	0.4
WEAVERS	11,460	11,560	11,600	140	1.2
NEEDLE-FELT-MAKING MACH OPRS, ETC	50	50	50	Ø	Ø
SMASH HANDS	850	840	840	-10	-1.2
WEAVERS	10,560	10,670	10,710	150	1.4
OTHER TEXTILE OPERATIVES	15,310	15,230	15,200	-110	-0.7
BACK TENDERS, CLOTH PRINTING	750	710	690	-60	-8.0
BATTERY LOADERS	2,920	2,910	2,910	-10	-0.3
BLEACH-RANGE OPRS, KNIT GDS BLCHRS	350	340	340	-10	-2.9
BOARDING MACH OPERATORS, HOSIERY	50	50	50	Ø	Ø
BOIL-OFF MACHINE OPERATORS, CLOTH	100	90	90	-10	-10.0
BURLERS	250	240	240	-10	-4.0
CLOTH FEEDERS &/OR BACK TENDERS	1,090	1,040	1,020	-70	-6.4
CLOTH FINISHING RANGE TNDRS, MDLE	320	310	300	-20	-6.3

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OCCUPATION	1978	PROJECTED 1983	PROJECTED 1985	1978-1985 NET CHANGE	1978-1985 PERCENT CHANGE
ASSEMBLERS	230	270	280	50	21.7
ASSEMBLERS--A	210	240	250	40	19.0
MACHINE ASSEMBLERS--A	380	440	460	80	21.1
ELEC MECH EQUIPMT ASSEMBLERS--A	110	140	150	40	36.4
ELEC & ELECT ASSEMBLERS--A	160	250	290	130	81.3
ALL OTHER ASSEMBLERS--A	290	340	360	70	24.1
ASSEMBLERS--B	970	1,170	1,250	280	28.9
MACHINE ASSEMBLERS--B	630	770	830	200	31.7
ELEC MECH EQUIPMT ASSEMBLERS--B	310	410	450	140	45.2
INSTRUMENT ASSEMBLERS--B	650	810	870	220	33.8
ELEC & ELECT ASSEMBLERS--B	1,880	2,340	2,530	650	34.6
AIRCRAFT, STRUCTURE ASSEMBLERS--B	190	210	220	30	15.8
CLOCK, WATCH ASSEMBLERS--B	60	70	80	20	33.3
ALL OTHER ASSEMBLERS--B	580	730	790	210	36.2
ASSEMBLERS--C	12,830	16,270	17,640	4,810	37.6
BLASTERS	50	60	60	10	20.0
BLASTERS, CONSTRUCTION	50	50	50	Ø	Ø
SURVEYOR HELPERS	600	740	800	200	33.3
CLOTHING IRONERS & PRESSERS	3,740	3,880	3,930	190	5.1
PRESSERS, HAND	1,060	1,100	1,110	50	4.7
PRESSERS, MACHINE	1,430	1,460	1,480	50	3.5
PRESSERS, MACHINE, LAUNDRY	960	1,010	1,030	70	7.3
PLEATING MACHINE OPERATORS	70	80	80	10	14.3
SHAPERS & PRESSERS	220	230	230	10	4.5
CUTTING OPERATIVES, NEC	2,470	2,630	2,690	220	8.9
BIAS MACHINE OPERATORS	50	80	90	40	80.0
CUTTERS, MACHINE	670	690	700	30	4.5
AUTOMATIC CLIPPERS, VENEER	100	100	100	Ø	Ø
CUT-OFF MACHINE OPERATORS, TUBING	60	60	60	Ø	Ø
CUTTERS, PORTABLE MACHINE	490	500	500	10	2.0
DIE CUTTERS, CLICKING MACH OPRS	100	110	110	10	10.0
PATTERN CUTTERS	60	60	60	Ø	Ø

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OCCUPATION	1978	PROJECTED 1983	PROJECTED 1985	1978-1985 NET CHANGE	1978-1985 PERCENT CHANGE
CLOTH FINISHING RANGE OPR, CHIEFS	430	420	410	-20	-4.7
CLOTH PRINTERS	570	540	530	-40	-7.0
CLOTH SHRINKING MACH OPERATORS	220	210	210	-10	-4.5
HARNESS BUILDERS, LOOM CHNGRS, ETC	300	300	300	Ø	Ø
HARNESS PLACERS	580	590	600	20	3.4
MERCERIZER OPRS & MANFLE TENDERS	170	160	160	-10	-5.9
NAPPER TENDERS	480	480	480	Ø	Ø
OPENER TENDERS/WASTE MACH TENDRS	710	720	720	10	1.4
RUBBER COVERING MACHINE OPERATORS	90	80	80	-10	-11.1
SLASHER TENDERS	1,040	1,060	1,070	30	2.9
TENTER FRAME OPERATORS	610	590	580	-30	-4.9
TEXTURIZERS &/OR SETTERS	1,950	2,030	2,060	110	5.6
TURNERS	440	450	460	20	4.5
FOLDERS, HAND	1,510	1,530	1,540	30	2.0
AUTOCLAVE OPERATORS	70	70	70	Ø	Ø
DRIER OPERATORS, TEXTILES & RUGS	250	240	240	-10	-4.0
SEMISKLD PACKING, INSPECTING OPRS	15,310	17,050	17,740	2,430	15.9
GRADERS & SORTERS, MFG	2,550	2,550	2,550	Ø	Ø
SORTERS, BURNED PRODUCTS	100	100	100	Ø	Ø
CLOTH GRADERS	2,430	2,430	2,430	Ø	Ø
PACKERS, WRAPPERS, EX MEAT, PROD	12,750	14,490	15,180	2,430	19.1
PRODUCTION PACKAGERS	7,290	7,960	8,230	940	12.9
BUNDLERS	620	640	650	30	4.8
BAGGERS	4,830	5,880	6,300	1,470	30.4
OTHER OPERATIVES, EX TRANSPORT	101,740	112,210	116,400	14,660	14.4
ASBESTOS & INSULATION WORKERS	870	880	890	20	2.3
ASSEMBLERS	20,170	25,280	27,320	7,150	35.4
MOBILE HOME SET-UP OPERATORS	170	180	190	20	11.8
POWER SCREWDRIVER OPERATORS	210	250	260	50	23.8
WIRERS, ELECTRONIC	230	290	310	80	34.8
CORE LAYERS/SHEET TURNERS	90	100	100	10	11.1

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OCCUPATION	1978	PROJECTED 1983	PROJECTED 1985	1978-1985 NET CHANGE	1978-1985 PERCENT CHANGE
GANG SAWYERS	50	50	50	Ø	Ø
HEAD SAWYERS	160	170	170	10	6.3
RESAWYERS	70	70	70	Ø	Ø
RIPSAW OPERATORS	200	210	210	10	5.0
SAWYERS, METAL	170	210	220	50	29.4
TRIM SAW OPERATORS	140	140	140	Ø	Ø
SEWERS & STITCHERS	29,920	30,940	31,350	1,430	4.8
MENDERS	210	220	220	10	4.8
SEWING MACH OPRS, REG EQMT, NONGAR	3,250	3,310	3,340	90	2.8
GARMENT REPAIRERS	140	150	150	10	7.1
MENDERS, CLOTH	160	160	160	Ø	Ø
SEWING MACH OPRS, SPEC EQMT, NONGAR	720	760	780	60	8.3
SEWING MACH OPRS, SPEC EQMT, GAR	3,780	3,990	4,080	300	7.9
SEWING MACH OPRS, REG EQMT, GARMENT	21,630	22,330	22,610	980	4.5
SHOEMAKING MACHINE OPRS	110	130	140	30	27.3
TRIMMERS, MACHINE	100	110	120	20	20.0
FURNACE TNDRD, STOKRS, EX METAL	740	760	770	30	4.1
STATIONARY BOILER FIRERS	480	490	500	20	4.2
BATCH, FURNACE, TANK OPERATORS, GL	50	50	50	Ø	Ø
KILN OPERATORS, MINERALS	150	150	150	Ø	Ø
WINDING OPERATIVES, NEC	560	620	640	80	14.3
CONVOLUTE OR SPIRAL TUBE WINDERS	70	80	80	10	14.3
WINDERS, PAPER MACHINE	110	120	120	10	9.1
COIL WINDERS	280	330	350	70	25.0
MISC MACH OPRS, MEAT & DAIRY PRO	290	300	300	10	3.4
DAIRY PROCESSING EQMT OPRS	110	120	120	10	9.1
MEAT GRINDERS	50	50	50	Ø	Ø
MISC MACH OPRS, ALL OTH FOOD PRO	730	810	840	110	15.1
SHELLFISH PROCESSING MACH TNDRS	160	170	180	20	12.5
WASHERS &/OR SEPARATORS, FOOD	110	120	120	10	9.1
DOUGHNUT MAKRS/DOUGHNUT MACH OPRS	190	230	240	50	26.3

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OCCUPATION	1978	PROJECTED 1983	PROJECTED 1985	1978-1985 NET CHANGE	1978-1985 PERCENT CHANGE
OVEN OPERATORS	60	70	70	10	16.7
MISC MACH OPRS, TEXTILE MILL PRO	1,940	1,930	1,920	-20	-1.0
CALENDER OPRS, CLOTH PRESSING	220	210	210	-10	-4.5
BLENDING MACHINE OPRS	280	280	280	Ø	Ø
COATING MACHINE OPRS	300	300	300	Ø	Ø
CLOTH TRIMMERS, MACHINE, ETC	470	450	440	-30	-6.4
FUSING MACHINE OPRS	80	80	80	Ø	Ø
FOLDING MACHINE OPRS	540	540	540	Ø	Ø
MISC MACH OPRS, LUMBER PROD, FURN	1,160	1,260	1,300	140	12.1
VENEER DRIERS	180	190	200	20	11.1
HOT PLATE PLYWOOD PRESS OPRS	100	110	110	10	10.0
EDGE GLUERS	60	70	70	10	16.7
POWER BARKER OPERATORS	130	140	140	10	7.7
GLUING MACHINE OPERATORS	70	80	80	10	14.3
CORE FEEDERS	60	70	70	10	16.7
WOODWORKING MACHINE OPERATORS	480	540	560	80	16.7
MISC MACH OPRS, PAPER, ALLIED PRO	1,370	1,440	1,470	100	7.3
PULP REFINER OPERATORS	50	50	50	Ø	Ø
FOURDRINIER MACHINE TENDERS	60	70	70	10	16.7
BACK TENDERS	110	110	110	Ø	Ø
DIGESTER OPERATORS	70	70	70	Ø	Ø
PAPER CUP MACHINE OPERATORS	80	80	80	Ø	Ø
PRINTER-SLOTTER OPERATORS	80	80	80	Ø	Ø
BAG MACHINE OPERATORS	250	260	270	20	4.0
CUTTING & CREASING PRESS OPRS	60	60	60	Ø	Ø
CARTON-FORMING MACH OPERATORS	50	50	50	Ø	Ø
BROWN STOCK WASHERS, BLOW POT OPRS	50	50	50	Ø	Ø
FOURTH/FIFTH HANDS, PAPER MACHINE	100	110	110	10	10.0
MISC MACH OPRS, CHEM, ALLIED PROD	6,800	7,390	7,630	830	12.2
CALCINER OPERATORS	50	50	50	Ø	Ø
SHREDDER OPERATORS, CELLULOSE	70	80	80	10	14.3

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OCCUPATION	1978	PROJECTED 1983	PROJECTED 1985	1978-1985 NET CHANGE	1978-1985 PERCENT CHANGE
SPINNERS, SYNTHETIC FILAMENTS	1,970	2,080	2,130	160	8.1
AGER OPERATORS, CELLULOSE	60	70	70	10	16.7
DRAW MACHINE OPERATORS	1,320	1,400	1,430	110	8.3
CASTING RM OPERATORS, CELLOPHANE	60	70	70	10	16.7
COATER OPERATORS, PLASTICS	100	100	100	Ø	Ø
STILL OPERATORS, BATCH OR CONTIN	130	140	140	10	7.7
CHEMICAL OPERATOR HELPERS	410	500	530	120	29.3
CHEMICAL OPERATORS A	1,290	1,430	1,490	200	15.5
CHEMICAL OPERATORS B	360	400	410	50	13.9
DRIER OPERATORS, CHEM, PLAST, RUBBR,	580	650	680	100	17.2
CHIEF OPERATORS	310	330	340	30	9.7
MISC MACH OPRS, RUBBER, MISC PLAS	3,650	4,440	4,760	1,110	30.4
RUBBER MILL OPERATORS	360	440	470	110	30.6
RUBBER GRINDER-FINISHER OPERATORS	80	100	110	30	37.5
PRESS TENDERS, RUBBER GOODS	230	290	310	80	34.8
EXTRUDER OPRS, RUBBER OR PLASTICS	850	950	990	140	16.5
EXTRUDER OP HELPERS, RUB OR PLAS	300	340	360	60	20.0
BELT BUILDERS	270	400	450	180	66.7
DIPPING MACHINE OPERATORS	60	100	110	50	83.3
CALENDER OPRS, RUBBER OR PLASTICS	280	360	390	110	39.3
BLOW MOLDING MACH OPERATORS	50	60	60	10	20.0
COMPR &/OR INJECT MOLD MACH OPRS, PL	1,060	1,270	1,350	290	27.4
MISC MACH OPRS, STONE, CLAY, GLASS	1,540	1,590	1,610	70	4.5
SILVER FORMING & WINDING OPRS, ETC	1,010	1,060	1,080	70	6.9
YARDAGE CONTROL OPERATORS, FORMING	50	60	60	10	20.0
FORMING MACH OPERATORS, GL CONT	50	50	50	Ø	Ø
PRESS OPERATORS	70	60	60	-10	-14.3
BLOCKMAKING MACHINE OPERATORS	100	110	110	10	10.0
BRICK & TILE MAKING MACH OPRS	80	80	80	Ø	Ø
MISC MACH OPRS, PRIMARY METALS	780	1,020	1,120	340	43.6
COILERS, WINDERS, &/OR SPOOLERS	100	140	150	50	50.0

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 AND PROJECTED 1983 AND 1985
WITH NET CHANGE AND PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1978 TO 1985

OCCUPATION	1978	PROJECTED 1983	PROJECTED 1985	1978-1985 NET CHANGE	1978-1985 PERCENT CHANGE
STRANDING MACHINE OPERATORS	120	170	190	70	58.3
INSULATING EXTRUDING MACH OPRS	90	130	140	50	55.6
DIE-CASTING MACH OPRS, SETTERS	130	190	210	80	61.5
IMPREGNATORS, ELECTRONIC	60	70	80	20	33.3
COIL TAPERS, HAND OR MACHINE	80	80	80	Ø	Ø
MISC MACH OPRS, MFG, NEC	1,980	2,220	2,320	340	17.2
SCREEN/STENCIL PRINTERS/SETTERS	310	310	310	Ø	Ø
SCREEN MAKERS, PHOTOGRAPHIC PROC	120	130	130	10	8.3
FILTER/FILTER PRESS OPERATORS	140	170	180	40	28.6
SKIVERS	50	50	50	Ø	Ø
GRINDER OPERATORS	240	280	290	50	20.8
CHIPPERS	160	170	170	10	6.3
LAMINATORS, PREFORMS	140	150	150	10	7.1
PRESS OPERATORS, PLASTICS	120	140	150	30	25.0
TUBE MILDERS, FIBERGLASS	200	250	270	70	35.0
ENCAPSULATORS	210	280	310	100	47.6
LOADING MACHINE OPERATORS	120	120	120	Ø	Ø
SOABAR OPERATORS	60	70	70	10	16.7
MISC MACH OPRS, NONMFG	300	370	400	100	33.3
TIRE FABRICATORS, REPAIRERS	270	330	360	90	33.3
OPERATIVES, NEC, DURABLE GOODS	1,000	1,110	1,150	150	14.0
CASTERS, PATTERY & PORCELAIN	230	200	190	-40	-17.4
FABRICATORS, PLASTICS	110	120	130	20	18.2
FINISHERS, HAND	90	100	110	20	22.2
PLATER HELPERS	210	280	310	100	47.6
PREPARATION ROOM WORKERS	50	60	60	10	20.0
WIRE DRAWERS	100	140	160	60	60.0
VENEER REPAIRERS, HAND	50	60	60	10	20.0
OPERATIVES, NEC, NONDURABLE GDS	2,770	2,960	3,040	270	9.4
BAKER HELPERS	270	310	330	60	22.2
CHICKEN CUTTERS	50	50	50	Ø	Ø

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 AND PROJECTED 1983 AND 1985
WITH NET CHANGE AND PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1978 TO 1985

OCCUPATION	1978	PROJECTED 1983	PROJECTED 1985	1978-1985 NET CHANGE	1978-1985 PERCENT CHANGE
COOLER ROOM WORKERS, MEAT	60	60	60	Ø	Ø
DRAPERS	50	50	50	Ø	Ø
POULTRY DRESSERS, EVISCERATORS	670	690	700	30	4.5
PRINTER-SLOTTER FEEDERS	60	60	60	Ø	Ø
SHUTTLERS, EMBROIDERY	120	130	130	10	8.3
SINGERS, CLOTH	70	60	60	-10	-14.3
SKINNERS, ANIMAL	60	70	70	10	16.7
THREAD TRIMMERS	540	570	580	40	7.4
CASTERS, PLASTICS	140	190	210	70	50.0
MARKERS	160	170	170	10	6.3
PRESS ASSISTANTS & FEEDERS	50	50	50	Ø	Ø
MAILERS	260	280	290	30	11.5
OPERATIVES, NEC, NONMFG	720	1,070	1,210	490	68.1
EXTERMINATORS	420	630	720	300	71.4
FUMIGATORS	60	90	100	40	66.7
TERMITE TREATERS	170	260	290	120	70.6
TRANSPORT EQUIPMT OPERATIVES	46,100	51,070	53,060	6,960	15.1
BUS DRIVERS	7,860	8,350	8,550	690	8.8
DELIVERY & ROUTE WORKERS	9,770	11,120	11,660	1,890	19.3
DELIVERY & ROUTE WORKERS	9,600	10,910	11,440	1,840	19.2
FURNITURE ASSEMBLERS & INSTALLERS	170	210	220	50	29.4
FORK LIFT, TOW MOTOR OPRS	7,000	7,500	7,700	700	10.0
INDUSTRIAL TRUCK OPERATORS	6,780	7,270	7,470	690	10.2
LOG HANDLING EQUIPMT OPRS	200	210	210	10	5.0
PARKING ATTENDANTS	50	60	60	10	20.0
RAILROAD BRAKE OPERATORS	680	630	620	-60	-8.8
TAXICAB DRIVERS, CHAUFFEURS	520	560	570	50	9.6
AMBULANCE DRIVERS/AMB ATTENDANTS	180	190	200	20	11.1
TAXI DRIVERS	250	260	270	20	8.0
CHAUFFEURS	70	80	80	10	14.3
TRUCK DRIVERS	20,220	22,850	23,900	3,680	18.2
TRUCK DRIVERS	20,220	22,850	23,900	3,680	18.2

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 AND PROJECTED 1983 AND 1985
WITH NET CHANGE AND PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1978 TO 1985

OCCUPATION	1978	PROJECTED 1983	PROJECTED 1985	1978-1985 NET CHANGE	1978-1985 PERCENT CHANGE
ALL OTHER SEMISKILLED WOKRERS	27,990	30,360	31,300	3,310	11.8
SERVICE WORKERS	139,340	164,810	175,000	35,660	25.6
CLEANING SERVICE WORKERS	34,760	40,780	43,190	8,430	24.3
JANITORS & SEXTONS	34,760	40,780	43,190	8,430	24.3
FOOD SERVICE WORKERS	56,980	70,590	76,030	19,050	33.4
BAKERS, BREAD &/OR PASTRY	210	260	280	70	33.3
BARTENDERS	910	1,150	1,240	330	36.3
WAITER ASSISTANTS	1,560	1,990	2,160	600	38.5
COOKS, EX PRIVATE	12,930	15,580	16,640	3,710	28.7
COOKS, SHORT ORDER/SPEC FAST FD	3,490	4,440	4,820	1,330	38.1
COOKS, RESTAURANT	4,180	5,400	5,890	1,710	40.9
COOKS, INSTITUTIONAL	5,260	5,740	5,930	670	12.7
BUTCHERS &/OR MEAT CUTTERS	2,120	2,550	2,720	600	28.3
WAITERS	15,370	19,680	21,410	6,040	39.3
HOSTS/HOSTESSES, REST, LNGE, COF SH	1,090	1,410	1,540	450	41.3
WAITERS OR WAITRESSES	14,280	18,270	19,870	5,590	39.1
FOOD WORKERS, NEC EX PRIVATE	23,880	29,380	31,580	7,700	32.2
KITCHEN HELPERS	9,680	11,290	11,940	2,260	23.3
FD PREP & SERV WKRS, FAST FD REST	9,090	11,900	13,020	3,930	43.2
PANTRY, SANDWICH, &/OR COFF MAKERS	440	570	620	180	40.9
ALL OTHER FOOD SERVICE WRKRS	4,670	5,620	6,000	1,330	28.5
HEALTH SERVICE WORKERS	12,790	14,650	15,390	2,600	20.3
NURSES AIDES, ORDERLIES	12,760	14,610	15,350	2,590	20.3
NURSES AIDES/ORDERLIES	9,080	10.590	11,200	2,120	23.3
PSYCHIATRIC AIDES	3,070	3,230	3,290	220	7.2
MEDICAL ASSISTANTS	600	790	860	260	43.3
PERSONAL SERVICE WORKERS	8,560	9,950	10,510	1,950	22.8
ATTNS, RECREATION, AMUSEMENT	1,240	1,530	1,650	410	33.1
RECREATION FACILITY ATTENDANTS	490	580	610	120	24.5
GAME OPRS, RIDE OPRS, CONCESS WKRKS	230	300	330	100	43.5
LIFEGUARDS	480	620	670	190	39.6

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 AND PROJECTED 1983 AND 1985
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OCCUPATION	1978	PROJECTED 1983	PROJECTED 1985	1978-1985 NET CHANGE	1978-1985 PERCENT CHANGE
ATTNS, PERSONAL SERVICE, NEC	920	1,120	1,200	280	30.4
MORTUARY BEAUTICIANS	50	60	60	10	20.0
FUNERAL ATTENDANTS	240	280	290	50	20.8
INSTRUCTORS, REDUCING	150	180	190	40	26.7
HOUSEKEEPERS, HOTEL & MOTEL	420	530	580	160	38.1
BAGGAGE PORTERS & BELLHOPS	250	310	330	80	32.0
BELLHOPS, BAG PORTERS, DRKPRS, ETC	230	290	310	80	34.8
BARBERS	300	340	350	50	16.7
CHILD CARE WORKERS, EX PRIVATE	3,060	3,670	3,910	850	27.8
CHILD CARE ATTENDANTS	340	430	470	130	38.2
CHILD CARE WORKERS	2,720	3,230	3,440	720	26.5
HAIRDRESSERS, COSMETOLOGISTS	2,060	2,170	2,220	160	7.8
COSMETOLOGISTS/WM'S HAIRSTYLISTS	2,000	2,110	2,160	160	8.0
SHAMPOOERS	50	50	50	Ø	Ø
USHERS, LOBBY ATTNS, TICKET TAKERS	250	240	240	-10	-4.0
WELFARE SERVICE AIDES	470	560	600	130	27.7
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS	19,620	21,380	22,090	2,470	12.6
CROSSING GUARDS, BRIDGETENDERS	590	610	620	30	5.1
SCHOOL CROSSING GUARDS	560	580	590	30	5.4
FIREFIGHTERS	2,490	2,580	2,620	130	5.2
FIREFIGHTERS	2,140	2,220	2,250	110	5.1
FIRE INSPECTORS	50	50	50	Ø	Ø
FIRE OFFICERS	300	310	320	20	6.7
GUARDS	9,750	11,010	11,520	1,770	18.2
GUARDS & DOORKEEPERS	8,080	9,190	9,630	1,550	19.2
CHECKERS, FITTING ROOM	60	70	80	20	33.3
FISH & GAME WARDENS	120	130	140	20	16.7
CORRECTION OFFICERS &/OR JAILERS	1,490	1,620	1,670	180	12.1
U.S. MARSHALLS	30	30	30	Ø	Ø
POLICE & DETECTIVES	6,160	6,530	6,670	510	8.3
STORE DETECTIVES	150	170	180	30	20.0

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 AND PROJECTED 1983 AND 1985
WITH NET CHANGE AND PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1978 TO 1985

OCCUPATION	1978	PROJECTED 1983	PROJECTED 1985	1978-1985 NET CHANGE	1978-1985 PERCENT CHANGE
POLICE OFFICERS	1,320	1,390	1,420	100	7.6
POLICE DETECTIVES	760	800	820	60	7.9
POLICE PATROLMEN/WOMEN	3,860	4,090	4,180	320	8.3
SHERIFFS & BAILIFFS	600	620	630	30	5.0
SHERIFFS	560	580	590	30	5.4
OTHER SERVICE WORKERS	6,630	7,460	7,790	1,160	17.5
SUPERVISOR, NONWORKING, SERVICE	2,620	2,930	3,050	430	16.4
ALL OTHER SERVICE WORKERS	4,010	4,530	4,740	730	18.2
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	81,920	89,200	92,100	10,180	12.4
ANIMAL CARETAKERS	190	200	200	10	5.3
CONSTR LABRS, EX CARPNTRS HELPRS	4,160	4,520	4,670	510	12.3
AIR HAMMER OPERATORS	80	90	90	10	12.5
FENCE ERECTORS	200	210	210	10	5.0
PIPELAYERS	560	600	620	60	10.7
REINFORCING-IRON WORKERS	270	280	280	10	3.7
HIGHWAY MAINTENANCE WORKERS	2,910	3,210	3,330	420	14.4
ASPHALT RAKERS	70	60	60	-10	-14.3
FREIGHT, MATERIAL HANDLERS	2,780	2,970	3,040	260	9.4
CHAIN OFFBEARERS, LUMBER	460	470	470	10	2.2
LOADERS, CAR & TRUCK	110	110	110	Ø	Ø
LUMBER STRAIGHTENERS	100	100	100	Ø	Ø
OFF-BEARERS	320	330	340	20	6.3
VENEER DRIER FEEDERS	80	90	90	10	12.5
CONVEYOR OPERATORS OR TENDERS	810	920	970	160	19.8
WORK DISTRIBUTORS	820	850	860	40	4.9
GARBAGE COLLECTORS	2,390	2,520	2,570	180	7.5
GARDENRS, GROUNDKEEPRS, EX FARM	4,340	5,110	5,420	1,080	24.9
TIMBERCUTTING, LOGGING WORKERS	1,370	1,420	1,440	70	5.1
CHASERS	60	60	60	Ø	Ø
CHOKER SETTERS, LUMBER	80	90	90	10	12.5
BULL CHAIN OPERATORS	50	50	50	Ø	Ø

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 AND PROJECTED 1983 AND 1985
WITH NET CHANGE AND PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1978 TO 1985

OCCUPATION	1978	PROJECTED 1983	PROJECTED 1985	1978-1985 NET CHANGE	1978-1985 PERCENT CHANGE
FALLERS &/OR BUCKERS	960	990	1,000	40	4.2
HEAD LOADERS	120	130	130	10	8.3
RIGGING SLINGERS	50	50	50	Ø	Ø
STOCK HANDLERS	9,210	10,780	11,410	2,200	23.9
ORDER FILLERS	3,360	3,850	4,050	690	20.5
STOCK CLERKS, SALES FLOOR	5,850	6,930	7,360	1,510	25.8
VEHICLE WASHERS, EQUIP CLEANERS	1,380	1,580	1,660	280	20.3
CLEANERS, VEHICLE	1,380	1,580	1,660	280	20.3
OTHER LABORERS	56,100	60,100	61,690	5,590	10.0
SETTERS &/OR DRAWERS	220	210	200	-20	-9.1
SHAKEOUT WORKERS, FOUNDRY	90	110	120	30	33.3
STRIPPERS	50	60	70	20	40.0
FURNACE OPR HELPERS/HEATER HELPRS	150	200	220	70	46.7
RIGGERS	550	580	590	40	7.3
HELPER, TRADES	19,910	20,800	21,150	1,240	6.2
LINE SERVICE ATTENDANTS	100	120	130	30	30.0
FOREST CONSERVATION WORKERS	510	550	570	60	11.8
ALL OTHER UNSKILLED WKRKS	34,510	37,470	38,640	4,130	12.0

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY 1978 WITH PROJECTIONS TO 1985
WITH NET CHANGE AND PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1978-1985

INDUSTRY	1978	PROJECTED 1983	PROJECTED 1985	1978-1985 NET CHANGE	1978-1985 PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	1,135,010	1,265,380	1,317,520	182,510	16.1
MINING	1,840	1,860	1,870	30	1.6
NON-METALLIC MINING & QUARRYING	1,840	1,860	1,870	30	1.6
CRUSHED & BROKEN STONE	640	650	650	10	1.6
SAND & GRAVEL	510	520	520	10	2.0
CLAY & RELATED MATERIALS	390	400	400	10	2.6
CONSTRUCTION	70,240	72,970	74,060	3,820	5.4
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	27,050	27,510	27,690	640	2.4
RESIDENTIAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	9,170	9,330	9,390	220	2.4
OPERATIVE BUILDING	520	520	520	0	0
NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING CONSTR.	17,360	17,660	17,780	420	2.4
GENERAL CONTRACTOR, EX BUILDING	11,960	12,320	12,460	500	4.2
HIGHWAY & STREET CONSTRUCTION	4,900	4,490	4,320	-580	-11.8
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION EX HIGHWAY	7,060	7,830	8,140	1,080	15.3
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	31,230	33,140	33,910	2,680	8.6
PLUMBING, HEATING & AC	8,460	9,010	9,230	770	9.1
PAINTING, PAPER HANGING, DECORATING	2,110	2,200	2,230	120	5.7
ELECTRICAL WORK	5,780	6,360	6,590	810	14.0
MASONRY, STONEWORK, PLASTER	6,450	6,450	6,450	0	0
CARPENTERING & FLOORING	1,620	1,690	1,720	100	6.2
ROOFING & SHEET METAL WORK	1,940	2,160	2,250	310	16.0
CONCRETE WORK	930	980	1,000	70	7.5
WATER WELL DRILLING	230	270	290	60	26.1
MISC. SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	3,710	4,020	4,150	440	11.9
MANUFACTURING	391,050	422,040	434,430	43,380	11.1
DURABLE GOODS	116,240	137,150	145,510	29,270	25.2

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY 1978 WITH PROJECTIONS TO 1985
WITH NET CHANGE AND PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1978-1985

INDUSTRY	1978	PROJECTED 1983	PROJECTED 1985	1978-1985 NET CHANGE	1978-1985 PERCENT CHANGE
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	15,830	16,540	16,820	990	6.3
LOGGING CAMPS & LOGGING CONTRACTORS	3,780	3,890	3,940	160	4.2
SAWMILLS & PLANING MILLS	5,220	5,350	5,400	180	3.4
MILLWORK, PLYWOOD, & STRUCTURAL MEMBERS	4,510	4,820	4,940	430	9.5
WOODEN CONTAINERS	860	890	900	40	4.7
WOOD BUILDING & MOBILE HOMES	330	420	450	120	36.4
MISCELLANEOUS WOOD PRODUCTS	1,130	1,170	1,190	60	5.3
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	4,980	5,310	5,440	460	9.2
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE	4,270	4,500	4,590	320	7.5
PARTITIONS & FIXTURES	580	680	720	140	24.1
MISCELLANEOUS FURNITURE & FIXTURES	40	50	50	10	25.0
STONE, CLAY & GLASS PRODUCTS	11,730	11,790	11,820	90	0.8
CEMENT, HYDRAULIC	630	690	710	80	11.6
STRUCTURAL CLAY PRODUCTS	1,190	1,190	1,190	0	0
POTTERY & RELATED PRODUCTS	1,790	1,580	1,490	- 300	-16.8
CONCRETE, GYPSUM & PLASTER PRODUCTS	2,650	2,740	2,770	120	4.5
CUT STONE & STONE PRODUCTS	100	110	110	10	10.0
MISCELLANEOUS NON-METALLIC MINERAL PROD.	1,260	1,200	1,180	- 80	- 6.3
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	5,840	8,110	9,020	3,180	54.5
BLAST FURNACES & BASIC STEEL PRODUCTS	2,620	3,640	4,050	1,430	54.6
NONFERROUS ROLLING & DRAWING	1,660	2,300	2,560	900	54.2
NONFERROUS FOUNDRIES	560	770	860	300	53.6
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	14,020	16,830	17,960	3,940	28.1
METAL CANS	550	740	810	260	47.3
CUTLERY, HAND TOOLS, & HARDWARE	3,530	4,710	5,180	1,650	46.7
PLUMBING & HEATING, EX ELECTRICAL	680	890	980	300	44.1
FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METAL PRODUCTS	6,350	6,630	6,740	390	6.1
SCREW MACHINE PRODUCTS, BOLTS, NUTS	610	810	890	280	45.9
METAL STAMPINGS	1,170	1,550	1,700	530	45.3
METAL SERVICES, N.E.C.	240	310	340	100	41.7
MISC. FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	870	1,160	1,280	410	47.1

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY 1978 WITH PROJECTIONS TO 1985
WITH NET CHANGE AND PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1978-1985

INDUSTRY	1978	PROJECTED 1983	PROJECTED 1985	1978-1985 NET CHANGE	1978-1985 PERCENT CHANGE
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	29,840	37,380	40,390	10,550	35.4
ENGINES & TURBINES	3,340	3,510	3,570	230	6.9
FARM & GARDEN MACHINERY	1,260	1,650	1,810	550	43.7
CONSTRUCTION & RELATED MACHINERY	2,520	3,300	3,610	1,090	43.3
METALWORKING MACHINERY	4,750	6,410	7,070	2,320	48.8
SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACHINERY	8,820	10,460	11,120	2,300	26.1
GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY	5,020	6,620	7,260	2,240	44.6
OFFICE, COMPUTING MACHINERY	1,450	1,900	2,080	630	43.4
REFRIGERATION & SERVICE MACHINERY	1,160	1,530	1,680	520	44.8
MISC. MACHINERY, EX ELECTRICAL	1,520	2,000	2,190	670	44.1
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, EQUIPMT. & SUPPLIES	19,480	25,130	27,390	7,910	40.6
ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIAL APPAR.	2,520	2,880	3,020	500	19.8
HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES	3,790	4,520	4,810	1,020	26.9
ELECTRIC LIGHTING & WIRING EQUIPMENT	600	1,230	1,480	880	146.7
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	2,320	4,740	5,710	3,390	146.1
ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS & ACCESSORIES	7,030	8,940	9,710	2,680	38.1
MISC. ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	2,610	2,000	1,750	- 860	- 33.0
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	4,000	4,110	4,150	150	3.8
MOTOR VEHICLES & EQUIPMENT	1,440	1,410	1,400	- 40	- 2.8
SHIP & BOAT BUILDING & REPAIRING	1,400	1,410	1,420	20	1.4
MISCELLANEOUS TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	70	100	110	40	57.1
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED PRODUCTS	5,730	6,630	6,990	1,260	22.0
MECHANICAL MEASURING & CONTROLLING	2,610	3,250	3,510	900	34.5
MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS & SUPPLIES	2,470	2,560	2,590	120	4.9
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	4,790	5,320	5,530	740	15.4
TOYS & SPORTING GOODS	1,450	1,840	2,000	550	37.9
PENS, PENCILS, OFFICE & ART SUPPLIES	260	280	290	30	11.5
COSTUME JEWELRY & NOTIONS	1,140	1,090	1,070	- 70	- 6.1
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURERS	1,190	1,280	1,320	130	10.9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY 1978 WITH PROJECTIONS TO 1985
WITH NET CHANGE AND PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1978-1985

INDUSTRY	1978	PROJECTED 1983	PROJECTED 1985	1978-1985 NET CHANGE	1978-1985 PERCENT CHANGE
NON-DURABLE GOODS	274,810	284,890	288,920	14,110	5.1
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	14,460	15,140	15,420	960	6.6
MEAT PRODUCTS	3,110	3,210	3,250	140	4.5
DAIRY PRODUCTS	1,940	1,950	1,950	10	0.5
PRESERVED FRUITS & VEGETABLES	2,040	2,050	2,050	10	0.5
GRAIN MILL PRODUCTS	540	550	560	20	3.7
BAKERY PRODUCTS	2,130	2,440	2,570	440	20.7
FATS & OILS	530	540	550	20	3.8
BEVERAGES	2,770	2,970	3,050	280	10.1
MISC. FOODS & KINDRED PRODUCTS	690	720	730	40	5.8
TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS	510	500	490	- 20	- 3.9
CIGARETTES	100	100	100	0	0
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	143,390	143,090	142,970	- 420	- 0.3
WEAVING MILLS, COTTON	39,860	37,870	37,070	- 2,790	- 7.0
WEAVING MILLS, SYNTHETIC	46,430	49,570	50,820	4,390	9.5
NARROW FABRICS MILLS	2,710	2,500	2,420	- 290	-10.7
KNITTING MILLS	12,090	12,200	12,240	150	1.2
TEXTILE FINISHING, EX WOOL	19,450	18,310	17,860	- 1,590	- 8.2
FLOOR COVERING MILLS	4,200	3,840	3,690	- 510	-12.1
YARN & THREAD MILLS	11,750	11,580	11,510	- 240	- 2.0
MISC. TEXTILE GOODS	5,740	5,990	6,090	350	6.1
APPAREL & TEXTILE PRODUCTS	48,280	50,060	50,770	2,490	5.2
MEN'S & BOYS' FURNISHINGS	10,530	10,680	10,740	210	2.0
WOMEN'S & MISSES' OUTERWEAR	17,460	18,020	18,240	780	4.5
WOMEN'S & CHILDREN'S UNDERGARMENTS	2,580	2,490	2,460	- 120	- 4.7
CHILDREN'S OUTERWEAR	6,970	7,720	8,020	1,050	15.1
MISC. APPAREL & ACCESSORIES	2,900	2,960	2,990	90	3.1
MISC. FABRICATED PRODUCTS	7,140	7,330	7,410	270	3.8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY 1978 WITH PROJECTIONS TO 1985
WITH NET CHANGE AND PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1978-1985

INDUSTRY	1978	PROJECTED 1983	PROJECTED 1985	1978-1985 NET CHANGE	1978-1985 PERCENT CHANGE
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	13,850	14,550	14,830	980	7.1
PAPERBOARD MILLS	3,820	4,110	4,230	410	10.7
MISC. CONVERTED PAPER PRODUCTS	3,330	3,500	3,570	240	7.2
PAPERBOARD CONTAINERS & BOXES	4,880	4,920	4,940	60	1.2
PRINTING & PUBLISHING INDUSTRIES	6,910	7,640	7,940	1,030	14.9
NEWSPAPERS	3,510	3,740	3,830	320	9.1
PERIODICALS	170	180	180	10	5.9
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLISHING	60	70	70	10	16.7
COMMERCIAL PRINTING	2,540	3,000	3,190	650	25.6
PRINTING TRADE SERVICES	30	30	30	0	0
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PRODUCTS	32,580	35,390	36,510	3,930	12.1
INDUSTRIAL INORGANIC CHEMICALS	7,450	8,190	8,480	1,030	13.8
PLASTICS MATERIALS & SYNTHETICS	19,820	21,020	21,500	1,680	8.5
DRUGS	510	540	550	40	7.8
SOAP, CLEANERS, AND TOILET GOODS	1,600	1,690	1,730	130	8.1
PAINTS & ALLIED PRODUCTS	230	240	250	20	8.7
INDUSTRIAL ORGANIC CHEMICALS	2,010	2,690	2,960	950	47.3
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS	700	740	750	50	7.1
MISC. CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	280	290	300	20	7.1
PETROLEUM & COAL PRODUCTS	360	370	370	10	2.8
PAVING & ROOFING MATERIALS	360	370	370	10	2.8
RUBBER & MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS	14,300	17,990	19,460	5,160	36.1
TIRES & INNER TUBES	4,170	4,980	5,300	1,130	27.1
RUBBER & PLASTICS HOSE & BELTING	1,070	1,620	1,840	770	72.0
FABRICATED RUBBER PRODUCTS, N.E.C.	2,120	3,230	3,680	1,560	73.6
MISC. PLASTICS PRODUCTS	6,930	8,150	8,640	1,710	24.7
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	170	160	160	- 10	- 5.9
LEATHER GOODS, N.E.C.	100	90	90	- 10	-10.0

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY 1978 WITH PROJECTIONS TO 1985
WITH NET CHANGE AND PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1978-1985

INDUSTRY	1978	PROJECTED 1983	PROJECTED 1985	1978-1985 NET CHANGE	1978-1985 PERCENT CHANGE
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, & UTILITIES	54,420	61,940	64,950	10,530	19.3
TRANSPORTATION	29,440	32,930	34,320	4,880	16.6
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	4,010	3,730	3,620	- 390	- 9.7
LOCAL & INTERURBAN TRANSPORTATION	1,040	1,080	1,100	60	5.8
LOCAL & SUBURBAN TRANSPORTATION	330	340	350	20	6.1
TAXICABS	360	370	380	20	5.6
INTERCITY HIGHWAY TRANSPORTATION	260	270	280	20	7.7
TRANSPORTATION CHARTER SERVICE	0	0	0	0	0
SCHOOL BUSES	30	30	30	0	0
BUS TERMINAL & SERVICE FACILITIES	50	60	60	10	20.0
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	14,340	17,100	18,200	3,860	26.9
TRUCKING LOCAL & LONG DISTANCE	12,920	15,550	16,600	3,680	28.5
PUBLIC WAREHOUSING	1,330	1,450	1,500	170	12.8
TRUCKING TERMINAL FACILITIES	90	100	100	10	11.1
WATER TRANSPORTATION	2,700	3,170	3,360	660	24.4
DEEP SEA DOMESTIC TRANSPORTATION	30	50	60	20	66.7
LOCAL WATER TRANSPORTATION	170	250	280	110	64.7
WATER TRANSPORTATION SERVICES	2,420	2,760	2,900	480	19.8
AIR TRANSPORTATION	1,000	1,280	1,390	390	39.0
CERTIFICATED AIR TRANSPORTATION	470	610	660	190	40.4
NON-CERTIFICATED AIR TRANSPORTATION	80	100	110	30	37.5
AIR TRANSPORTATION SERVICES	450	570	620	170	37.8
TRANSPORATION SERVICES	670	830	900	230	34.3
FREIGHT FORWARDING	100	120	130	30	30.0
ARRANGEMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	470	590	640	170	36.2
MISC. TRANSPORTATION SERVICES	100	120	130	30	30.0
COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES	24,980	29,010	30,630	5,650	22.6
COMMUNICATIONS	13,380	15,120	15,820	2,440	18.2
TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION	10,390	11,350	11,740	1,350	13.0
RADIO & TELEVISION BROADCASTING	2,490	2,980	3,180	690	27.7
COMMUNICATION SERVICES, N.E.C.	420	650	740	320	76.2

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
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INDUSTRY	1978	PROJECTED 1983	PROJECTED 1985	1978-1985 NET CHANGE	1978-1985 PERCENT CHANGE
UTILITIES & SANITARY SERVICES	11,600	13,890	14,810	3,210	27.7
ELECTRIC COMPANIES & SYSTEMS	7,960	9,690	10,380	2,420	30.4
GAS COMPANIES & SYSTEMS	460	560	600	140	30.4
COMBINATION COMPANIES & SYSTEMS	2,820	3,220	3,380	560	19.9
WATER SUPPLY	140	170	180	40	28.6
SANITARY SERVICES	210	250	270	60	28.6
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	213,120	253,020	268,980	55,860	26.2
WHOLESALE TRADE	45,890	55,550	59,410	13,520	29.5
WHOLESALE TRADE, DURABLE GOODS	24,570	30,960	33,510	8,940	36.4
MOTOR VEHICLES & AUTO PARTS & SUPPLIES	4,080	4,870	5,190	1,110	27.2
FURNITURE & HOME FURNISHINGS	910	1,200	1,310	400	44.0
LUMBER & OTHER CONSTRUCTION MAT.	1,440	1,900	2,080	640	44.4
SPORTING, TOY, PHOTO, & HOBBY GOODS & SUPP.	440	580	640	200	45.5
METALS & MINERALS, EX PETROLEUM	690	910	990	300	43.5
ELECTRICAL GOODS	2,400	3,010	3,260	860	35.8
HARDWARE, PLUMB, & HEATING SUPPLIES	2,320	2,900	3,130	810	34.9
MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT, AND SUPPLIES	10,720	13,780	15,000	4,280	39.9
MISC. DURABLE GOODS	1,570	1,810	1,910	340	21.7
WHOLESALE TRADE, NON-DURABLE GOODS	21,320	24,590	25,900	4,580	21.5
PAPER & PAPER PRODUCTS	1,200	1,430	1,530	330	27.5
DRUGS, PROPRIETARIES, & SUPPLIES	1,100	1,330	1,420	320	29.1
APPAREL, PIECE GOODS, NOTIONS	1,150	1,390	1,480	330	28.7
GROCERIES & RELATED PRODUCTS	6,540	7,800	8,310	1,770	27.1
FARM PRODUCTS, RAW MATERIALS	1,290	1,550	1,650	360	27.9
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PRODUCTS	1,410	1,700	1,820	410	29.1
PETROLEUM & PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	3,780	3,790	3,790	10	0.3
BEER, WINE, & DISTILLED ALCOHOLIC BEV.	1,370	1,640	1,750	380	27.7
MISCELL. NON-DURABLE GOODS	3,480	3,960	4,150	670	19.3

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
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INDUSTRY	1978	PROJECTED 1983	PROJECTED 1985	1978-1985 NET CHANGE	1978-1985 PERCENT CHANGE
RETAIL TRADE	167,230	197,470	209,570	42,340	25.3
BLDG. MTR., GRDN. SPLY., & MOBILE HOMES	7,940	8,870	9,250	1,310	16.5
LUMBER & OTHER BUILDING MATERIALS	4,490	5,090	5,330	840	18.7
PAINT, GLASS & WALLPAPER STORES	720	800	830	110	15.3
HARDWARE STORES	1,570	1,690	1,740	170	10.8
RETAIL NURSERIES, LAWN & GARDEN SPLS.	450	500	520	70	15.6
MOBILE HOME DEALERS	710	790	830	120	16.9
RETAIL TRADE, GENERAL MERCHANDISE	26,690	28,520	29,250	2,560	9.6
DEPARTMENT STORES	18,680	21,050	22,000	3,320	17.8
VARIETY STORES	5,840	5,420	5,250	- 590	-10.2
MISC. GENERAL MERCHANDISE	2,170	2,050	2,000	- 170	- 7.8
FOOD STORES	29,810	36,300	38,890	9,080	30.5
GROCERY STORES	28,440	34,630	37,100	8,660	30.5
MEAT & FISH (SEAFOOD) MARKETS	240	290	310	70	29.2
FRUIT STORES & VEGETABLE MARKETS	60	70	80	20	33.3
CANDY, NUT, & CONFECTIONERY STORES	210	250	270	60	28.6
DAIRY PRODUCTS STORES	90	110	120	30	33.3
RETAIL BAKERIES	710	870	930	220	31.0
MISC. FOOD STORES	60	70	80	20	33.3
AUTOMOBILES & RECREATIONAL VEHICLES	23,270	24,300	24,710	1,440	6.2
MOTOR VEHICLE DEALERS (NEW & USED)	9,680	9,980	10,100	420	4.3
MOTOR VEHICLE DEALERS (USED ONLY)	990	1,140	1,200	210	21.2
AUTO & HOME SUPPLY STORES	4,160	5,020	5,360	1,200	28.8
GASOLINE SERVICE STATIONS	7,530	7,120	6,960	- 570	- 7.6
BOAT DEALERS	440	500	520	80	18.2
RECREATIONAL & UTILITY TRAILER DEALERS	150	170	180	30	20.0
MOTORCYCLE DEALERS	280	320	330	50	17.9
APPAREL & ACCESSORY STORES	9,640	11,280	11,940	2,300	23.9
MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING & FURNISHINGS	1,510	1,550	1,570	60	4.0
WOMEN'S READY-TO-WEAR STORES	4,690	5,580	5,940	1,250	26.7
WOMEN'S ACCESSORY & SPECIALTY STORES	230	320	350	120	52.2

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CHILDREN'S & INFANTS' WEAR	260	360	400	140	53.8
FAMILY CLOTHING STORES	810	820	820	10	1.2
SHOE STORES	1,780	2,140	2,290	510	28.7
MISC. APPAREL & ACCESSORIES	360	500	550	190	52.8
FURNITURE & HOME FURNISHINGS	8,090	9,610	10,220	2,130	26.3
FURNITURE & HOME FURNGS., EX APPL.	5,620	6,680	7,100	1,480	26.3
HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCE STORES	870	1,030	1,100	230	26.4
RADIO & TV & MUSIC STORES	1,600	1,900	2,020	420	26.3
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	41,310	54,200	59,350	18,040	43.7
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	20,480	24,390	25,960	5,480	26.8
DRUG STORES & PROPRIETARY STORES	5,780	6,560	6,870	1,090	18.9
LIQUOR STORES	1,000	1,290	1,400	400	40.0
USED MERCHANDISE STORES	530	690	750	220	41.5
MISCELLANEOUS SHOPPING GOODS	5,670	7,010	7,550	1,880	33.2
NON-STORE RETAILERS	4,200	4,970	5,280	1,080	25.7
FUEL & ICE DEALERS	1,340	1,330	1,330	- 10	- 0.7
RETAIL STORES, N.E.C.	1,960	2,540	2,780	820	41.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	43,840	51,180	54,110	10,270	23.4
BANKING	12,390	14,300	15,070	2,680	21.6
COMMERCIAL & STOCK SAVINGS	12,240	14,140	14,900	2,660	21.7
CREDIT AGENCIES OTHER THAN BANKS	7,100	8,310	8,790	1,690	23.8
SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATIONS	2,260	2,910	3,170	910	40.3
AGRICULTURAL CREDIT INSTITUTIONS	490	560	590	100	20.4
PERSONAL CREDIT INSTITUTIONS	3,670	4,070	4,230	560	15.3
BUSINESS CREDIT INSTITUTIONS	70	80	80	10	14.3
MORTGAGE BANKERS & BROKERS	610	690	720	110	18.0
SECURITY & COMMODITY BROKERS, DEALERS	480	590	640	160	33.3
SECURITY BROKERS & DEALERS	450	560	600	150	33.3
SECURITY & COMMODITY SERVICES	10	20	20	10	100.0
INSURANCE CARRIERS	11,030	12,090	12,510	1,480	13.4
LIFE INSURANCE	6,740	7,380	7,640	900	13.4
MEDICAL SERVICE & HEALTH INSURANCE	2,140	2,350	2,430	290	13.5
FIRE, MARINE & CASUALTY INSURANCE	2,080	2,270	2,350	270	13.0

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INDUSTRY	1978	PROJECTED 1983	PROJECTED 1985	1978-1985 NET CHANGE	1978-1985 PERCENT CHANGE
TITLE INSURANCE	60	60	60	0	0
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, & SERVICES	4,480	5,570	6,000	1,520	33.9
REAL ESTATE	7,970	9,840	10,590	2,620	32.9
REAL ESTATE OPERATORS & LESSORS	2,290	2,830	3,040	750	32.8
REAL ESTATE AGENTS & MANAGERS	3,180	3,920	4,220	1,040	32.7
TITLE ABSTRACT OFFICES	20	30	30	10	50.0
SUBDIVIDERS & DEVELOPERS	2,480	3,060	3,300	820	33.1
COMB. R/E, INSUR. LOAN, LAW OFFICES	130	130	130	0	0
HOLDING & OTHER INVESTMENT COMPANIES	260	350	380	120	46.2
HOLDING OFFICES	200	270	300	100	50.0
TRUSTS	20	30	30	10	50.0
MISCELLANEOUS INVESTING	40	50	50	10	25.0
SERVICES	262,650	298,510	312,850	50,200	19.1
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING PLACES	14,670	18,260	19,700	5,030	34.3
HOTELS, MOTELS, & TOURIST COURTS	14,110	17,570	18,950	4,840	34.3
ROOMING & BOARDING HOUSES	60	70	80	20	33.3
CAMPS & TRAILER PARKS	500	620	670	170	34.0
PERSONAL SERVICES	11,340	12,080	12,370	1,030	9.1
LAUNDRY, CLEANING & GARMENT SERVICES	5,570	5,640	5,670	100	1.8
PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIOS, PORTRAIT	360	420	440	80	22.2
BEAUTY SHOPS	2,410	2,540	2,590	180	7.5
BARBER SHOPS	280	320	340	60	21.4
SHOE REPAIR, SHOE SHINE, HAT CLEANING	120	140	150	30	25.0
FUNERAL SERVICE & CREMATORIES	1,310	1,520	1,600	290	22.1
MISCELLANEOUS PERSONAL SERVICES	1,290	1,500	1,580	290	22.5

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MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS SERVICE	18,930	25,660	28,350	9,420	49.8
ADVERTISING	630	710	740	110	17.5
CONSUMER CREDIT REPORT. & COLLECTION	880	990	1,040	160	18.2
MAIL. REPRO. COMM. ART, & STENO SERVICE	220	250	260	40	18.2
SERVICES TO DWELLINGS & OTHER BLDGS.	6,350	9,580	10,870	4,520	71.2
NEWS SYNDICATED	20	30	30	10	50.0
PERSONNEL SUPPLY SERVICES	2,640	4,580	5,360	2,720	103.0
COMPUTER & DATA PROCESS SERVICES	550	620	650	100	18.2
MISC. BUSINESS SERVICES	7,640	8,900	9,400	1,760	23.0
AUTOMOBILE REPAIR & SERVICES	5,490	6,900	7,460	1,970	35.9
AUTO RENTAL & LEASING w/o DRIVER	1,030	1,300	1,410	380	36.9
AUTOMOBILE PARKING	80	90	100	20	25.0
AUTOMOBILE REPAIR SHOPS	3,570	4,490	4,850	1,280	35.9
AUTO SERVICES, EX REPAIR	810	1,020	1,100	290	35.8
MISC. REPAIR SERVICES	2,850	3,610	3,920	1,070	37.5
ELECTRICAL REPAIR SHOPS	930	1,190	1,290	360	38.7
WATCH, CLOCK & FURNITURE REPAIR	20	20	20	0	0
REUPHOLSTERY & FURNITURE REPAIR	280	350	380	100	35.7
MISC. REPAIR SHOPS & RELATED SERVICES	1,620	2,050	2,230	610	37.7
MOTION PICTURES & THEATERS	1,370	1,280	1,240	- 130	- 9.5
MOTION PICTURE PRODUCTION & SERVICES	150	140	140	- 10	- 6.7
MOTION PICTURE THEATERS	1,220	1,130	1,100	- 120	- 9.8
AMUSEMENT & RECREATION, EX MOTION PIC.	5,530	7,190	7,860	2,330	42.1
DANCE HALLS, STUDIOS & SCHOOLS	270	350	390	120	44.4
THEATRICAL PRODUCERS, BANDS, ENTERTAINERS	90	120	130	40	44.4
BOWLING ALLEYS, BILLIARD & POOL ESTB.	530	680	740	210	39.6
COMMERCIAL SPORTS	140	180	200	60	42.9
MISC. AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERV.	4,500	5,860	6,400	1,900	42.2
MEDICAL & OTHER HEALTH SERVICES	57,270	66,210	69,790	12,520	21.9
OFFICES OF PHYSICIANS	7,270	9,360	10,200	2,930	40.3
OFFICES OF DENTISTS	3,150	4,330	4,800	1,650	52.4
OFFICES OF OTHER HEALTH PRACTITIONERS	680	1,010	1,140	460	67.6
NURSING & PERSONAL CARE FACILITIES	6,270	8,860	9,890	3,620	57.7

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HOSPITALS	38,160	40,080	40,850	2,690	7.0
MEDICAL & DENTAL LABORATORIES	490	730	830	340	69.4
OUTPATIENT CARE FACILITIES	990	1,450	1,640	650	65.7
HEALTH & ALLIED SERVICES, N.E.C.	260	390	440	180	69.2
LEGAL SERVICES	3,980	5,080	5,520	1,540	38.7
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	107,030	113,290	115,790	8,760	8.2
SOCIAL SERVICES	9,520	11,970	12,950	3,430	36.0
INDIVIDUAL & FAMILY SOCIAL SERVICES	1,270	1,600	1,730	460	36.2
JOB TRAINING & VOC. REHAB. SERVICES	450	560	610	160	35.6
CHILD DAY CARE SERVICES	2,630	3,310	3,580	950	36.1
RESIDENTIAL CARE	1,520	1,910	2,070	550	36.2
SOCIAL SERVICES, N.E.C.	3,650	4,590	4,960	1,310	35.9
MUSEUMS, ART GALLERIES & ZOOS	100	220	270	170	170.0
MUSEUMS & ART GALLERIES	100	220	270	170	170.0
NON-PROFIT MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	17,260	17,260	17,260	0	0
BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS	530	520	520	- 10	- 1.9
PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZ.	160	160	160	0	0
LABOR UNIONS & SIMILAR LABOR ORG.	270	270	270	0	0
CIVIC, SOCIAL, & FRATERNAL ASSOC.	1,640	1,660	1,660	20	1.2
POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS	80	80	80	0	0
RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS	14,310	14,310	14,310	0	0
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS, N.E.C.	270	260	260	- 10	- 3.7
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	7,310	9,500	10,370	3,060	41.9
ENGINEERING, ARCHITECT, SURVEYING	5,260	6,840	7,470	2,210	42.0
NON-COMMERCIAL EDUC., SCI., RESEARCH	190	250	270	80	42.1
ACCTING, AUDITING, & BKKEEP. SERVICES	1,820	2,360	2,580	760	41.8
SERVICES, N.E.C.	40	50	50	10	25.0
GOVERNMENT	97,850	103,860	106,270	8,420	8.6
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	30,170	30,780	31,030	860	2.9
STATE GOV'T., EX EDUCATION & HOSPITAL	32,140	36,080	37,660	5,520	17.2
LOCAL GOV'T., EX EDUCATION & HOSPITAL	35,540	37,000	37,580	2,040	- 5.7

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research & Analysis

CETA ELIGIBILITY ESTIMATES

South Carolina, Persons 14 years and older

Numbers in Thousands	Civilian Noninstitutional Population	Eligible for Title								
		IIB,VII	IID	YETP	YCCIP	SYEP	VI	Any Listed	Any Youth	Other Listed
Age in Years										
Total 14 years and older	2,222	348	227	80	14	142	231	378	158	356
14 to 15	135	54	24	-	-	56	24	56	56	54
14 to 19	375	106	62	61	14	116	62	132	132	111
Total 16 years and older	2,087	293	202	80	14	86	207	322	102	301
16 to 21	351	76	53	80	14	86	53	102	102	81
16 to 19	240	52	38	61	14	60	38	76	76	57
20 to 21	111	24	15	20	-	26	15	27	27	24
22 to 44	930	96	59	-	-	-	63	98	-	98
22 to 39	760	86	52	-	-	-	57	89	-	89
40 to 44	170	9	7	-	-	-	7	9	-	9
45 to 54	293	27	12	-	-	-	12	27	-	27
55 to 64	263	38	27	-	-	-	27	38	-	38
65 and over	251	57	51	-	-	-	51	57	-	57
Sex										
Male	1,043	147	86	31	6	63	90	150	7[illegible]	143
Female	1,179	201	140	50	8	79	140	2[illegible]	3	206
Race-Ethnicity										
White	1,585	123	64	20	8	41	66	13[illegible]	8[illegible]	123
White, not Hispanic	1,576	122	64	20	8	40	66	13[illegible]	8[illegible]	122
Black	615	225	162	60	6	101	165	24[illegible]	10[illegible]	232
Black, not Hispanic	614	225	162	60	6	101	165	24[illegible]	10[illegible]	232
Total minority	647	225	162	61	6	102	165	245[illegible]	10[illegible]	233
Economic Status										
≤ Poverty level	482	297	181	59	7	123	183	307	12[illegible]	301
≤ Pov level or ≤70% LLSIL	493	303	181	61	7	127	183	313	127	307
≤70% LLSIL	451	292	176	60	7	126	178	302	126	296
>70% and ≤85% LLSIL	129	29	24	15	-	7	26	41	1[illegible]	31
>85% and ≤100% LLSIL	120	5	3	1	1	1	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	5
>100% LLSIL	1,522	22	23	5	6	7	23	2[illegible]	12	23
Years of School Completed										
Under 9 years	505	148	105	5	2	48	110	155	30	152
9 - 11 years	498	108	74	55	8	55	74	12[illegible]	7[illegible]	109
12 years	676	59	39	18	3	21	39	6[illegible]	3[illegible]	61
13 - 15 years	313	27	8	3	-	8	8	3[illegible]	[illegible]	27
16 or more years	231	5	-	-	-	-	-	[illegible]	-	5

South Carolina, Persons 14 years and older

Numbers in Thousands	Civilian Noninstitutional Population	Eligible for Title								
		IIB,VII	IID	YETP	YCCIP	SYEP	VI	Any Listed	Any Youth	Other Listed
Male Veterans										
Vietnam era	122	4	-	-	-	-	4	7	-	7
Other veteran	219	21	8	-	-	-	8	21	-	21
Non veteran	702	121	78	31	6	63	78	131	71	121
Family Status										
Parent in 2 parent family	638	34	21	3	2	1	23	38	5	34
Single parent	149	49	41	3	2	3	41	49	3	49
Other family member	1,163	209	138	67	9	127	140	236	140	217
Non dependant individual	271	56	27	7	1	10	27	56	10	56
Welfare Status										
Welfare	223	218	223	46	6	76	223	224	76	223
No welfare	1,999	130	4	34	8	66	8	155	83	132

Source: Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, University of Michigan from March 1980 Current Population Survey

1980 Labor Force Characteristics for Selected Demographic and Related Groups

April 1981

South Carolina, Persons 16 years and older

Numbers in Thousands	Civilian Noninstitutional Population	CETA Labor Force					Economically Disadvantaged	BLS		
		Unemployed	Underemployed	In School	Employed	Other		Civilian Labor Force	Unemployed	Unemployed 10+ weeks
Age in Years										
Total 16 years and older	2,087	238	127	244	926	552	483	1,229	73	35
16 to 21	351	36	28	208	52	27	86	156	23	4
16 to 19	240	14	16	169	25	17	60	86	10	2
20 to 21	111	21	12	39	28	11	26	70	13	2
22 to 44	930	100	55	32	598	145	150	732	35	16
22 to 39	760	91	46	29	486	107	124	608	29	16
40 to 44	170	9	9	2	112	37	26	124	6	1
45 to 54	293	20	22	3	168	79	55	250	5	4
55 to 64	263	30	15	-	87	132	79	109	3	-
65 and over	251	52	7	2	21	169	113	35	1	-
Sex										
Male	975	95	64	95	558	164	183	707	38	14
Female	1,112	143	62	150	368	389	300	522	35	11
Race-Ethnicity										
White	1,507	101	84	151	743	428	221	926	38	8
White, not Hispanic	1,498	101	83	150	739	426	220	921	37	8
Black	560	136	43	85	177	119	261	293	35	16
Black, not Hispanic	559	136	43	85	177	118	261	293	35	16
Total minority	589	137	44	94	188	126	283	308	40	17
Economic Status										
≤ Poverty level	432	149	47	53	33	150	432	186	26	9
≤ Pov level or ≤70% LLSIL	440	151	47	54	38	150	440	141	28	9
≤70% LLSIL	398	146	43	52	35	122	398	132	26	9
>70% and ≤85% LLSIL	121	22	11	14	27	47	49	53	3	3
>85% and ≤100% LLSIL	116	5	9	22	36	44	13	54	1	-
>100% LLSIL	1,452	65	64	157	828	339	22	989	45	13
Years of School Completed										
Under 9 years	409	100	27	12	94	176	196	151	18	6
9 - 11 years	459	59	18	132	149	100	134	224	18	3
12 years	676	56	48	31	380	161	103	475	26	4
13 - 15 years	313	19	21	60	155	58	32	212	12	2
16 or more years	231	4	13	10	148	57	18	167	4	3
Male Veterans										
Vietnam era	122	5	11	2	97	7	6	115	5	4
Other veteran	219	13	15	2	132	56	40	154	4	3
Non veteran	635	77	39	91	328	100	137	440	34	7

South Carolina, Persons 16 years and older

Numbers in Thousands	Civilian Noninstitutional Population	CETA Labor Force					Economically Disadvantaged	BLS		
		Unemployed	Underemployed	In School	Employed	Other		Civilian Labor Force	Unemployed	Unemployed 15 weeks
Family Status										
Parent in 2 parent family	638	40	31	3	412	152	74	471	18	8
Single parent	149	46	10	2	53	39	69	84	5	3
Other family member	1,030	119	66	222	349	274	220	524	39	13
Non dependant individual	270	33	21	18	112	87	120	150	11	6
Welfare Status										
Welfare	199	167	1	26	1	4	199	54	8	4
No welfare	1,889	71	125	219	925	548	284	1,176	68	21

Source: Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, University of Michigan from March 1980 Current Population Survey

INCOME & EDUCATION APPENDIX

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND TOTAL ENROLLMENT
IN SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC SCHOOLS
GRADES 1-12, SPECIAL EDUATION AND UNGRADED
1960-61 THROUGH 1979-80

	PUBLIC SCHOOLS			PRIVATE, SPECIAL AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS		
SCHOOL YEAR	NUMBER	ENROLLMENT	% CHANGE ENROLLMENT	NUMBER	ENROLLMENT	% CHANGE ENROLLMENT
1960-61	1,421	621,419	+1.90	75	15,603	-2.0
1961-62	1,406	630,628	+1,50	73	15,615	+0.1
1962-63	1,402	643,086	+2.00	71	16,371	+4.8
1963-64	1,394	654,996	+1.90	71	16,586	+1.3
1964-65	1,397	656,808	+0.30	78	17,688	+6.6
1965-66	1,383	660,156	+0.50	96	19,075	+7.8
1966-67	1,376	662,046	+0.30	107	21,740	+14.0
1967-68	1,368	665,983	+0.60	110	22,151	+1.9
1968-69	1,353	668,154	+0.30	115	24,278	+9.6
1969-70	1,302	666,703	-0.20	123	22,745	-6.3
1970-71	1,162	656,337	-1.60	164	35,365	+55.5
1971-72	1,187	649,467	-1.00	172	39,972	+13.0
1972-73	1,176	643,124	-1.00	182	42,840	+7.2
1973-74	1,186	627,910	-2.40	185	42,628	-0.5
1974-75	1,175	622,851	-0.80	187	42,958	+0.8
1975-76	1,168	620,003	-0.50	197	44,111	+2.7
1976-77	1,155	618,347	-0.30	207	44,733	+1.4
1977-78	1,155	618,281	-0.01	219	45,620	+2.0
1978-79	1,151	608,611	-1.60	233	46,222	+1.3
1979-80	1,147	602,882	-0.90	241	45,437	-1.7

Source: South Carolina Department of Education, Annual Reports of the State Superintendent of Education, 1961-80.

NUMBER OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND ENROLLMENT BY COUNTY
IN SOUTH CAROLINA (EXCLUDING KINDERGARTEN)
SCHOOL YEAR 1979-80

COUNTY	PUBLIC SCHOOLS		PRIVATE SCHOOLS	
	NUMBER	ENROLLMENT	NUMBER	ENROLLMENT
Abbeville	13	4,143	2	181
Aiken	43	21,748	11	1,525
Allendale	7	2,327	1	227
Anderson	46	25,453	-	747
Bamberg	9	3,650	1	243
Barnwell	10	4,418	2	421
Beaufort	20	9,306	9	1,387
Berkeley	33	21,881	5	710
Calhoun	6	2,110	1	414
Charleston	80	45,441	34	7,991
Cherokee	20	8,898	2	208
Chester	13	6,921	2	208
Chesterfield	17	8,109	3	165
Clarendon	12	5,904	5	1,210
Colleton	17	6,064	5	996
Darlington	29	12,710	7	825
Dillon	14	7,342	1	223
Dorchester	17	12,965	5	890
Edgefield	6	3,324	1	249
Fairfield	10	4,521	1	345
Florence	45	22,504	10	1,770
Georgetown	19	9,170	7	798
Greenville	94	51,948	24	5,626
Greenwood	24	11,615	2	390
Hampton	9	3,989	1	358
Horry	33	18,995	6	1,019
Jasper	5	3,089	2	530
Kershaw	16	8,228	6	504
Lancaster	22	11,152	1	96
Laurens	16	9,454	2	391
Lee	10	3,698	1	519
Lexington	45	32,739	8	637
McCormick	5	1,849	1	185
Marion	18	6,982	2	632
Marlboro	18	6,973	1	320
Newberry	19	6,294	3	203
Oconee	22	9,806	4	130
Orangeburg	35	16,315	13	2,510
Pickens	26	13,828	3	347
Richland	69	40,093	17	4,135
Saluda	4	2,298	1	240
Spartanburg	72	39,335	4	682
Sumter	25	17,764	10	2,767
Union	12	6,098	2	178
Williamsburg	19	8,112	1	571
York	39	21,948	4	734
Felton Laboratory	1	299	-	-
SC Youth Services	3	572	-	-
TOTAL	1,147	602,882	241	45,437

Those private schools from which reports were not received are not included.

Source: South Carolina Department of Education, Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Education, 1980, and "1979-80 180 Day Enrollment District Summary".

NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
BY PROGRAM AREA IN SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
1977-78 THROUGH 1979-80

COUNTIES	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Abbeville	1,186	1,050	999
Aiken	5,766	5,324	4,886
Allendale	1,097	840	791
Anderson	6,106	6,356	5,512
Bamberg	886	682	775
Barnwell	1,321	1,059	1,223
Beaufort	2,376	2,442	2,107
Berkeley	4,732	5,103	4,774
Calhoun	680	575	409
Charleston	11,365	11,581	9,393
Cherokee	1,794	1,774	1,736
Chester	1,881	2,002	1,560
Chesterfield	2,231	2,235	1,794
Clarendon	1,660	1,581	1,530
Colleton	1,655	1,277	1,318
Darlington	3,341	3,173	3,167
Dillon	1,715	1,610	1,365
Dorchester	2,593	2,218	2,309
Edgefield	1,041	956	656
Fairfield	1,734	1,555	1,219
Florence	5,758	5,668	4,329
Georgetown	2,302	2,231	1,841
Greenville	10,709	10,768	10,355
Greenwood	2,014	2,065	1,857
Hampton	936	929	955
Horry	3,771	3,941	3,148
Jasper	646	477	261
Kershaw	2,528	2,345	2,001
Lancaster	2,793	2,820	2,506
Laurens	2,181	2,430	1,837
Lee	1,070	959	1,326
Lexington	7,182	6,701	7,110
McCormick	726	585	595
Marion	2,053	1,657	1,442
Marlboro	1,896	1,807	1,788
Newberry	1,657	1,669	1,259
Oconee	3,026	3,071	2,870
Orangeburg	5,328	5,548	5,220
Pickens	2,542	2,801	2,434
Richland	10,651	9,983	8,908
Saluda	587	619	616
Spartanburg	8,814	7,974	6,582
Sumter	3,990	3,726	4,062
Union	1,729	1,543	1,089
Williamsburg	2,038	2,107	2,020
York	3,704	3,844	2,795
Special Institutions (a)	1,165	578	756
STATE TOTAL	146,957	142,239	127,985 (b)

(a) Williamsburg Manpower Center, S.C. Dept. of Youth Services, S. C. School for the Deaf & Blind

(b) A substantial portion of this enrollment decrease is due to improved methods of nonduplication of enrollments within program areas.

Source: South Carolina Department of Education, Educational Trends in South Carolina, "Total Number of Students Enrolled in Vocational Education in South Carolina Public Schools", 1979-1981.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
SOUTH CAROLINA AND UNITED STATES
REVISED 1969-80

YEAR	UNITED STATES	SOUTH CAROLINA
1969	$ 3,714	$ 2,756
1970	3,945	2,975
1971	4,167	3,168
1972	4,515	3,490
1973	5,010	3,903
1974	5,448	4,306
1975	5,845	4,533
1976	6,374	4,999
1977	6,979	5,471
1978	7,735	5,997
1979	8,637	6,577
1980	9,521	7,292

SOURCE: Survey of Current Business, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

South Carolina Employment Security Commission
Research and Analysis/Research

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME
MILLIONS OF DOLLARS
SOUTH CAROLINA AND UNITED STATES
REVISED 1969-80

YEAR	UNITED STATES	SOUTH CAROLINA
1969	$ 747,536	$ 7,083
1970	803,922	7,730
1971	861,904	8,432
1972	944,852	9,488
1973	1,058,902	10,831
1974	1,162,203	12,243
1975	1,259,430	13,146
1976	1,386,772	14,703
1977	1,533,768	16,352
1978	1,717,816	18,238
1979	1,939,486	20,301
1980	2,162,936	22,807

SOURCE: Survey of Current Business. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

South Carolina Employment Security Commission
Research and Analysis/Research

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME AND PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
BY COUNTY AND SMSA FOR SOUTH CAROLINA

Area	Total Personal Income: Millions of Dollars 1977	1978	1979	Percent Change 1978-79	Per Capita Personal Income: Dollars 1977	1978	1979	Rank in State 1979
Sum of SMSA Counties	8,587	9,631	10,820	12.35	6,180	6,870	7,619	----
Sum of non-SMSA counties	7,743	8,767	9,869	12.57	5,203	5,844	6,527	----
Abbeville	106	122	133	9.02	4,867	5,545	6,085	32
Aiken	630	713	795	11.50	6,487	7,221	8,031	5
Allendale	36	40	45	12.50	3,465	3,941	4,543	45
Anderson	697	789	889	12.67	5,924	6,606	7,342	11
Bamberg	70	81	92	13.58	4,199	4,930	5,614	36
Barnwell	96	114	128	12.28	5,094	5,904	6,383	25
Beaufort	414	457	518	13.35	7,222	7,915	8,720	1
Berkeley	328	376	428	13.83	4,516	4,968	5,439	38
Calhoun	60	67	77	14.93	5,251	5,846	6,782	16
Charleston	1,612	1,789	1,986	11.01	6,159	6,885	7,652	6
Cherokee	212	241	279	15.77	5,150	5,812	6,611	17
Chester	161	178	200	12.36	5,299	5,843	6,522	19
Chesterfield	171	201	222	10.45	4,869	5,729	6,459	22
Clarendon	93	106	120	13.21	3,401	3,795	4,117	46
Colleton	129	145	165	13.79	4,336	4,840	5,461	37
Darlington	289	332	375	12.95	5,107	5,838	6,535	18
Dillon	117	135	152	12.59	3,975	4,527	4,989	42
Dorchester	269	313	354	13.10	5,422	5,961	6,412	24
Edgefield	77	89	100	12.36	4,733	5,366	6,113	29
Fairfield	106	115	131	13.91	5,174	5,699	6,490	21
Florence	552	619	698	12.76	5,477	6,100	6,898	14
Georgetown	192	215	244	13.49	4,882	5,391	6,108	30
Greenville	1,751	1,973	2,243	13.68	6,517	7,312	8,201	4
Greenwood	315	350	393	12.29	5,901	6,571	7,406	9
Hampton	80	97	110	13.40	4,672	5,605	6,275	26
Horry	500	569	645	13.36	5,616	6,212	6,929	13
Jasper	50	58	67	15.52	3,541	3,986	4,663	44
Kershaw	225	255	284	11.37	6,122	7,181	8,245	3
Lancaster	245	282	316	12.06	5,347	5,844	6,251	27
Laurens	276	311	348	11.90	5,436	6,105	6,836	15
Lee	68	75	85	13.33	3,883	4,300	4,886	43
Lexington	759	865	982	13.53	6,015	6,657	7,418	8
McCormick	33	36	40	11.11	4,098	4,547	5,080	40
Marion	146	168	187	11.31	4,460	5,115	5,650	35
Marlboro	115	130	145	11.54	4,054	4,570	5,097	39
Newberry	117	200	223	11.50	5,739	6,515	7,320	12
Oconee	231	258	292	13.18	5,266	5,800	6,435	23
Orangeburg	360	409	457	11.74	4,604	5,211	5,913	34
Pickens	380	426	475	11.50	5,398	5,918	6,521	20
Richland	1,693	1,868	2,091	11.94	6,821	7,552	8,294	2
Saluda	67	80	89	11.25	4,575	5,436	5,993	33
Spartanburg	1,166	1,309	1,464	11.84	5,977	6,675	7,445	7
Sumter	409	460	508	10.43	4,876	5,513	6,096	31
Union	152	168	184	9.52	5,044	5,596	6,114	28
Williamsburg	143	162	186	14.81	4,021	4,495	5,075	41
York	570	655	741	13.13	5,951	6,664	7,347	10
Augusta, Ga-S.C. SMSA	1,796	2,001	2,244	12.14	6,191	6,772	7,569	----
Charleston-N. Char. SMSA	2,208	2,478	2,768	11.70	5,753	6,386	7,035	----
Columbia SMSA	2,453	2,733	3,073	12.44	6,549	7,244	7,992	----
Greenville-Spartanburg SMSA	3,287	3,708	4,183	12.81	6,173	6,893	7,702	----

Source: Survey of Current Business, April 1981, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

South Carolina Employment Security Commission
Manpower Research and Analysis/Research

EDUCATION AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS
BY RACE
SOUTH CAROLINA--1980 CENSUS

CHARACTERISTICS	RACE			
	WHITE	PERCENT	BLACK	PERCENT
Years of School Completed--1980				
Persons 25 Years Old & Over	1,270,104	100.0	451,741	100.0
Elementary 0-8 Years	253,420	20.0	183,079	40.5
High School 1-3 Years	258,609	20.4	98,134	21.7
4 Years	349,527	27.5	106,498	23.6
College 1-3 Years	192,172	15.1	36,526	8.1
4 or More Years	216,376	17.0	27,504	6.1
Income and Poverty Status in 1979				
Families	594,484	100.0	210,030	100.0
Less than $ 5,000	29,794	5.0	42,513	20.2
$ 5,000 to $ 7,499	34,551	5.8	27,895	13.3
$ 7,500 to $ 9,999	40,011	6.7	23,869	11.4
$10,000 to $14,999	96,831	16.3	39,369	18.7
$15,000 to $19,999	106,640	17.9	32,435	15.4
$20,000 to $24,999	94,322	15.9	19,534	9.3
$25,000 to $34,999	114,567	19.3	16,602	7.9
$35,000 to $49,999	50,877	8.6	5,518	2.6
$50,000 or More	26,891	4.5	2,295	1.1
Median	$ 19,498		$ 11,282	
Mean	$ 22,562		$ 14,954	
Total Persons, Poverty Status Determined	2,072,740		919,047	
Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level	174,878		299,792	

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

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TOTAL AND PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
UNITED STATES AND SOUTHEAST STATES
1979 - 1981

	TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)			PERCENT CHANGE	PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (DOLLARS)		
	1979	1980	1981	1980 - 81	1979	1980	1981
UNITED STATES	1,939,751	2,160,629	2,411,575	11.6	8,638	9,511	10,517
Southeast	382,170	428,459	482,871	12.7	7,353	8,104	9,011
Alabama	26,369	28,988	32,122	10.8	6,815	7,434	8,200
Arkansas	15,263	16,462	18,461	12.1	6,726	7,185	8,042
Florida	76,085	88,693	102,333	15.4	8,034	8,993	10,050
Georgia	39,553	44,044	49,942	13.4	7,337	8,041	8,960
Kentucky	25,880	28,118	30,966	10.1	7,103	7,662	8,455
Louisiana	30,962	35,637	40,861	14.7	7,480	8,456	9,486
Mississippi	15,245	16,567	18,364	10.9	6,079	6,557	7,256
North Carolina	41,328	46,118	51,670	12.0	7,124	7,832	8,679
SOUTH CAROLINA	20,401	22,715	25,491	12.2	6,609	7,265	8,050
Tennessee	32,206	35,444	39,682	12.0	7,104	7,702	8,604
Virginia	44,930	50,404	56,711	12.5	8,438	9,406	10,445
West Virginia	13,947	15,270	16,267	6.5	7,192	7,814	8,334

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business (April 1982)

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